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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

British Public Held Strong For Real Collective Security; Geneva's 'Climate' in Peril

Observer Finds Varied Stands on War Between Young and Elders

Peace Ballot Cited

French Shaken by Germany's Recent Remilitarizing of Rhineland

Mr. Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and one of Britain's leading authorities on international affairs, reviews major considerations which have arisen in Europe following the shock administered to the collective security ideal by Mussolini's conquest of Italy.

By Wickham Steed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The other day I was the guest of a historian in one of the older English universities. Some undergraduates, working for history degrees, came to see him. When they had gone I asked: "Have those young fellows any notion of what the world was like before the World War or even when peace was made?"

He answered: "One of them is working on the history of Central Europe. He told me he thought it wicked that the Versailles Peace Treaty should have dismembered the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. I asked if he had read the Versailles Treaty. He said he had not. I suggested that he read it. Then he returned and confessed his astonishment that there was nothing about the break up of Austria-Hungary in the Versailles Treaty, except Article 80 by which Germany promised strictly to respect the independence of Austria."

So, said my host, I reminded him gently that Austria-Hungary went to pieces before even the Armistice was signed, and that the peace treaties registered little but accomplished facts.

"Climatic Differences"

This difference of "climate" between the young and the elder set me wondering. People who have gained with age some knowledge and experience ought not to assume that the younger live in the same "climate" or possess the same retrospect and perspective as they.

The force of this trite reflection was brought home to me when, some days later, in conversation with younger friends, I drew a parallel between the Italian descent on Tripoli in the autumn of 1911 and the Italian attack on Ethiopia in October, 1935. Foolishly I took for granted that facts familiar to me would be familiar to others, and I was astonished at their astonishment.

Italy, having made various secret pacts with various great powers, seized the Turkish province of Tripoli without warning in 1911. The Italo-Turkish war ensued, and lasted until October, 1912. Meanwhile the Balkan States, which had once been vassals of Turkey, leagued themselves against and attacked her. Then Turkey promptly made peace with Italy. This did not save the Turks from disastrous defeat, one effect of which was greatly to increase Serbian territory and thus to persuade Austria-Hungary that Serbia must be smashed lest she attract the Austro-Hungarian Southern Slavs into her orbit. The Sarajevo crime of June 28, 1914, gave the Austro-Hungarian Government the opening it had been seeking. Germany promised full support—and the World War began.

Solitary Benefit From War

Before the war ended Austria-Hungary was no more. But Europe was far from peace. The one result of the war that seemed worth while, that promised to create a new international climate, was the establishment of a League of Nations, mainly at the instance of President Wilson.

So unfamiliar was this arrangement that many governments fought shy of it. The United States turned away from it. France and Great Britain looked askance at it, and treated it as an upstart. But gradually the idea caught on. First France, then Great Britain, made the League the pivot of foreign policy.

The Locarno Settlement was negotiated in 1925, on the strength of a German proposal to give security to Western Europe, and Germany undertook to join the League. The peoples of Europe—and even the United States—sang "Hosannah!" and hailed the advent of a minor millennium.

Thereafter things went less well. France and her friends strove for collective security as a condition of disarmament. Great Britain strove for disarmament as a condition of collective security. Japan tested the sincerity of both by invading Manchuria in September, 1931, breaking the League Covenant, the Kellogg Pact and the Nine Power Treaty in the process. French and British sincerity failed to stand the

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Peace Air Fleet Urged at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

A DRAMATIC proposal to form a fleet of peace propaganda airplanes has been put forward by the International Peace Council.

It has occurred to some of the members of the council that peace was as well worth advertising as any other commodity. And the airplane has been pressed into publicity service. Pilots write the names of commercial brands in letters of smoke on the sky. They tow banners on which city gazers may read trade devices. Why not propagandize for peace likewise?

Permission would have to be accorded by the national authorities, since there are stringent air regulations.

Dodds Committee Finds New Jersey Political Melange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 19—Three basic steps for the reorganization of the government of the State of New Jersey were outlined in the report the Princeton local government survey committee, headed by Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of Princeton University, submitted here today. The committee described the present New Jersey government as "a political patchwork . . . with little thought or direction."

The three points the committee named as essential to successful remodeling of the state governmental structure were consolidation of local government services and a wider application of regional government; readjustment based on a realistic classification of municipalities on a thoroughly co-ordinated fiscal procedure and on a greatly simplified framework, and thirdly, complete revision of local government laws and a new precision, thoroughness and clarity to statute lawmaking.

The committee has been at work more than a year in its investigation. The ultimate objective is to devise concrete methods to "stop the losses caused by the unnecessary cost of obsolete governmental organizations, which run into many millions of dollars annually." The next committee report will have as its title, "Where the Tax Burden Falls."

Besides Dr. Dodds, the members of the committee are Prof. Harvey L. Lutz of Princeton, public finance and taxation expert, and Prof. William S. Carpenter, chairman of the Princeton department of politics. Prof. John F. Sly of the politics department is secretary.

Naval Treaty Ratified By U. S. Senate

Approval Is Also Expected for British Increases Under 1930 Pact

Parity Issue Dropped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—An almost apathetic Senate ratified the London Naval Treaty of 1936 after only two hours of debate here yesterday as momentous naval developments throughout the world marked the rapid disintegration of the older naval treaties which the new pact is designed to replace.

Publication of details of British proposals for increases in destroyer and submarine categories previous to Dec. 31, 1936—in itself no news in official circles which were informed months ago of the British intentions—constituted public notice that the most vital feature of the expiring London Naval Treaty of 1930 is to be ignored.

Old Treaty Limited Tonnages

Under the old treaty specific tonnage limits were provided. They were to be binding on Dec. 31, 1936, the final day of the treaty. There was no limit during the interim period. But it was stipulated that no signatory should possess more than its quota at that single day. Under the provision all the signatories would have been required to scrap various numbers of warships previous to Dec. 31, in order to comply.

England's action is recognized here as virtually demolishing the submarine and destroyer provisions of the old treaty, and threatening to undermine the cruiser section as well.

Due to Mediterranean Situation

The British requests were communicated on May 2 and 6, respectively. The first sought American agreement to a reduction of three class "A" cruisers of the Hawkins type to class "B," which means a reduction in gun caliber from eight to six inches. The British requested that a fourth cruiser be transferred into the category of training ships.

On May 6 the request to increase the destroyer and submarine tonnage by 40,000 tons was filed. The British Government—in one of its first formal recognitions of the delicate situation forcing world rearmament—said that heavy naval construction by power not bound by the London Treaty was responsible for the request.

Reports From Japan

Word of England's intention was immediately followed by reports from Tokyo that Japan would consider herself relieved of the obligation to scrap down to the treaty limit in submarines. Naval circles here have been speculating for some time on the desirability of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Program for China

Wide World

Dr. H. H. Kung

China's Finance Minister, Who Has Arranged With Washington for Purchases of Chinese Silver to Stabilize Its Currency

U. S. Buys Silver From Nanking To Stabilize Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—In a step which is expected to have wide effect not only upon the internal financial stability of China, but upon world currencies as well, and even on the political situation in the Far East, the United States Government has agreed once more to buy "substantial amounts of silver from China. The purchase, announced late yesterday, culminates the visit here of a distinguished Chinese financial delegation, and was described in The Christian Science Monitor last week.

Effects of the purchase agreement are taken as important in the order named:

1. For China, the serious economic and financial problems produced by the American silver policy, and Japanese attacks on its currency reserves since the new financial policy inaugurated last November are believed to be eased materially. The Chinese yuan now has financial backing from both the British and American Governments, and may be said to depend upon these two strong currencies, not pegged to either.

Of World Importance

2. For general currency stabilization, the agreement charts a new method of bilateral agreement, which Secretary Henry Morgenthau has stressed as preferable to multilateral negotiations seeking to bring currencies into balance. It is thus one of the few significant steps taken toward world monetary stability since the failure of the London Economic Conference in 1933. Secretary Morgenthau indicated that the American Government intended to pursue the method in negotiations with other powers.

3. In the disturbed Far-Eastern political picture, the bolstering of Chinese currency, first by British and now by American aid, is another indication that the English-speaking powers are anxious to do all in their power to preserve the integrity of China. It coincides on the one hand with a new penetration of Japanese troops into North China, and on the other with reports of synchronized protests at Tokyo of American and British envoys against Japanese smuggling into China.

Huge Smuggling Scheme

Smuggling into North China, allegedly with Japanese connivance, and principally Japanese goods, is

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

New Coal Bill Being Prepared For Guffey Act

New Deal to Pin Hopes to Price-Fixing Provisions as Hinted by Hughes

Officials Are Hopeful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19 — The Roosevelt Administration moved today to salvage the price-fixing provisions of the Guffey Coal Act.

A new bill, incorporating, only the price-fixing provisions and devoid of the labor sections which caused the majority of the Supreme Court yesterday to invalidate the entire measure is being drafted at the Justice Department.

Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, consulted with officials at the department, where lawyers worked preparing tentative drafts for a new measure. Administration officials decline to accept the decision as an overwhelming defeat; on the contrary, one spokesman today declared that the Government had won a "victory," though quickly adding that "A few more victories like that would kill us."

Guffey Sees Silver Lining

At Senator Guffey's office the view was likewise taken that there was a silver lining in the decision.

The important price-fixing provisions of the act were not invalidated in the majority opinion it is pointed out but on the contrary, four members of the court, including the Chief Justice, specifically declared them constitutional, while the majority of five reserved judgment on the matter.

The Justice Department feels the outcome justifies Mr. Roosevelt in urging passage of the act despite doubt over its constitutionality.

The chief legislative obstacle in the way of the proposed substitute Guffey Act is lack of time before the tentative date set for adjournment of Congress, June 6. Ultimate decision on the next step will depend on Mr. Roosevelt's wishes, and the opinion of congressional leaders on the possibility of rushing legislation through.

Opinion Is Analyzed

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court's opinions, in which the nine justices split three ways, five-one-three, were being studied independently in the Senate, among attorneys of the coal companies, and by officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

The decision revealed three different points of view within the high court: The majority represented in the Sutherland opinion and concurred in by Associate Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Butler and Roberts; the separate Hughes opinion representing a sort of middle-of-the-way view; and a minority opinion held by Mr. Justice Cardozo and representing also Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Stone.

The Chief Justice sided with the

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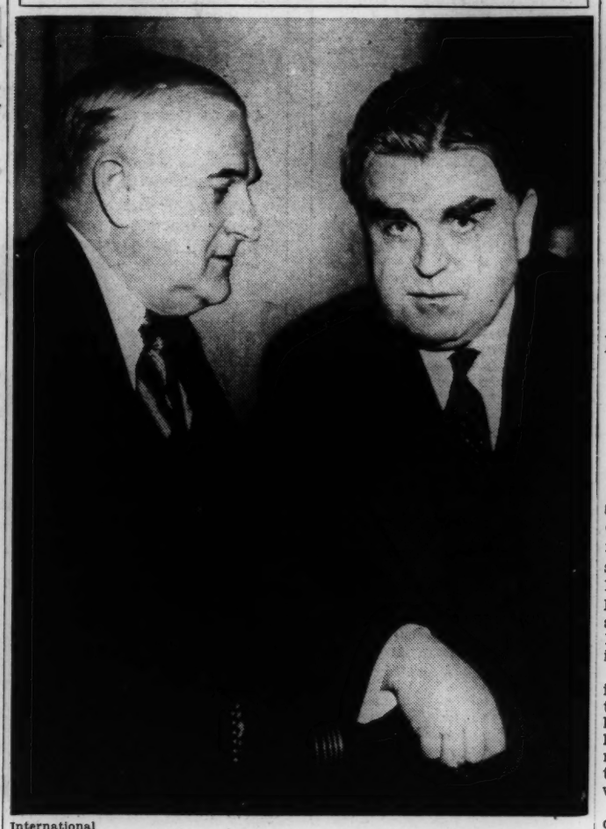
They Lose but Will Try Again



International

Senator Joseph F. Guffey
(D) of Pennsylvania, Author of Coal Act Bearing His Name

John L. Lewis
President of the United Mine Workers

Mexican Railway Strike Collapses As Cárdenas Acts

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MEXICO, D. F., May 19—A strike of 48,000 employees of the Great Mexican National Railways collapsed today under resolute counteraction from President Cárdenas' Administration.

Leaders of the strikers, who walked out at 5 p. m., central standard time, yesterday, demanding higher wages, ordered the workers back to their posts at noon today after the Government declared the strike unjustified and "nonexistent."

A personal appeal by the President, who cited "unmistakable proofs of my intention to fight for the betterment of the working classes," was believed to have gone a long way toward ending swiftly the short-lived strike movement.

Workers Warned

The velvet of the President's approach to the crisis failed to conceal entirely the mailed fist behind his action.

The Government's central conciliation and arbitration board warned the workers if they failed to return within 24 hours, they would lose all rights under present

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Milwaukee Cuts Crime Costs By Youth Investment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 19—Concrete evidence that the crime bill of the nation can be reduced by investments in such character-building agencies as boys' clubs and supervised playgrounds, was presented by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee at the opening session of the 30th annual Boys' Club of America conference.

The conference began a three-day session in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel yesterday.

Mayor Hoan, who in 20 years as chief executive of Milwaukee has reduced that city's bonded indebtedness by $19,000,000, stated that through emphasis on character-building agencies, Milwaukee has saved an amount equal to twice its annual budget.

According to J. Edgar Hoover's figures, he said, the per capita cost of crime for the United States is $120. This would give a figure of $72,000,000 for Milwaukee's share. However, Mayor Hoan continued, Mr. Hoover's figures also show that Milwaukee's rate for crimes of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Guffey Ruling Arms G. O. P. For Campaign

Immediate and Long Range Effect Analyzed by Both Parties

President Perplexed

Does Not Wish to Press Issue of Constitution Now But Eventually Must Do So

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19 — Of gravest importance are the national effects of the last in a season's momentous Supreme Court decisions. They divide into two groups: Immediate effects, as touching the November election; and long-range, as determining policies of either Republican or Democratic parties in the coming years.

The Guffey decision comes at an important point in the preconvention presidential campaign. It has little or no apparent bearing upon President Roosevelt's own renomination by the Democratic convention, which seems certain no matter what happens.

But it may increase the Republicans' determination to choose a fighting candidate, who can make fullest use of the newly vitalized constitutional issue.

Marks Great Indiscretion

For some time, it has been the fashion to minimize the constitutional issue, and to declare that Supreme Court decisions have simply removed embarrassments like NRA and AAA from President Roosevelt's path. The Guffey decision may ultimately be interpreted in this way too.

But by combination of circumstances, this particular decision seems to strike more directly at President Roosevelt's personal policies. It was this bill whose passage he urged, regardless of "constitutional doubt, however reasonable."

This hapless remark, which might have been interpreted as a candid recognition that the Supreme Court's authority was final, and would be exercised, turned out to be one of the most damaging things Mr. Roosevelt ever said.

Comes as a Climax

It was taken as a deliberate flouting of the Constitution.

Moreover, the Guffey decision is a sort of climax: coming almost at the end of the court's spring term, it leaves stern words ringing in the ears of the electorate. There is, too, the Chief Justice's virtual defiance to President Roosevelt that if he wishes to attain the indicated objectives, he should do so by method of constitutional amendment.

Since it is still pretty clear that President Roosevelt does not intend during the campaign to press for a constitutional amendment, and would probably like to hear little of the issue when there are any voters within earshot, the Chief Justice's challenge makes an effective argument to use against him.

Points That Stand Out

Endless speculation can be indulged in regarding the immediate political effects of the decision, but the following points stand out most clearly:

1. President Roosevelt shows no more disposition now than formerly to press for constitutional change before the election.

2. But it seems almost inescapable, if he intends to progress toward his declared objectives, that he must insist on action next year, through statute and/or constitutional amendment, which will put him in a position to tackle national social and economic problems.

3. Should a Supreme Court judgeship fall vacant, and more certainly if two seats should be open, it might be possible for the President to have a sustaining majority of five, with the three who almost always support him now as a nucleus. The Chief Justice is occasionally to be found on the Roosevelt side, as well.

Admits It Long Task

4. President Roosevelt himself once described the process of constitutional amendment as a 10 or 12-year task. To reach his objectives, he will have to work more speedily than that.

5. As for the Republicans, they now have the constitutional issue presented to them again, and the task remains to choose the candidate most capable of pressing it.

6. But in the long range view, there still remain the grave problems of bringing order out of chaos in the bituminous industry as well as some regulation in other industries, and in the general labor field. How Republicans, as well as Democrats, would tackle these challenging matters may be the most searching and important of all the issues presented by the decision.

Hoover Not a Candidate

What the Republicans are likely to do about the question of utilizing the constitutional issue in the current campaign to best advantage is given added point by former President Hoover's statement that he is not a candidate. Mr. Hoover is the one candidate who in his book, articles, and speeches, has made the most of the constitutional issue. Ironically, at almost the very moment that the Supreme Court's latest decision was becoming known, he was withdrawing from the race.

Gov. Alf M. Landon, still the leading Republican contender, was making one of his typically mild speeches at a Kansas country high

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, May 19

Gandhi—He Deplores Nationalist Moves

"Our members must fight, and not spin."

In this terse, revolutionary sentence, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, new president of the Indian National Congress, sums up differences between himself and Mahatma Gandhi that cause the Mahatma to foresee ruin of his life work if the policy of force supplants non-violence.

Danger From Within

Not even British measures of repression could hinder the cause of Indian nationalism so much as the "political recklessness" of Mr. Nehru, the Mahatma laments at his retreat in Wardha. "Excitable and enthusiastic," is his description of the new leader; bloodshed and harsher British repression, the outlook.

Nationalists Divided

Differences between the Mahatma, long dominant in the Indian National Congress, and Mr. Nehru, draw into sharp focus the rifts and crevasses that cleave nationalist counsels. Still the principal political organization in India, the National Congress Party preserves an external façade of unity and claims 7,000,000 members in India's 400,000,000. Internally, Hindu majority and Moslem minority pull in different directions on religious grounds; Socialist and Communist elements nettle economic conservatives; opinion on the new constitution seethes.

Elections Coming

Nationalists, who stung Britain into grant of more liberty in the constitution—made into law on Aug. 2, 1935—face the first elections shorn of power they might have wielded if their phalanx had held firmer. The elections are to be some time this autumn. Mr. Gandhi, who has championed absolute independence for India, resigned from leadership of the Indian National Congress on Oct. 2, 1934. He left active politics for villages, where he taught peasants sanitation and social reform.

Power in Provinces

"Charter of slavery," Mr. Nehru calls the constitution. Like Mr. Gandhi and most nationalist leaders, he wanted far more for Indian freedom than Britain was willing to grant.

One effect of the constitution is to turn the National Congress Party from its former centralized activities toward provincial politics. Legislatures in the 11 self-governing provinces of British India will gain most

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Boston News Today:

Boston Fire Loss Drops 60 Per Cent Since 1929
Votes Taken on N. E. Railroad Walk-Out
Curley Defends Judges Referendum
Sims Charges Business Men Want War
Rhode Island Democrats Name Delegates

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

'Dust Bowl' Region Being Mapped By Aerial Cameramen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, May 19—As the first step toward ending the dust scourge of the Southwest, six men in three airplanes started this week on the largest aerial mapping project yet undertaken when they began photographing the "Dust Bowl" of the Southwest.

Sixty thousand pictures will be taken of the 68,000 square-mile area in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. From these pictures maps will be made and enlargements will be used as local spot maps by the field workers of the United States Soil Conservation Service. From the knowledge of the "Dust Bowl" obtained from the maps, the soil experts hope to limit the damage being done to crops and livestock by whipping dust clouds.

The project is being done under contracts let to the Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., of Los Angeles by the Department of Agriculture. The work will continue for over a year.

The pictures will be taken from altitudes varying from 16,000 to 20,000 feet above sea level, but always at the same height above the ground. The 60,000 pictures will be snapped as the planes cruise at 100 miles an hour, and each picture will be numbered so that it can be fitted into the giant picture of the area. Scale of the map will be 1-20,000, or 1666 feet to the inch.

From the contact pictures, about 90,000 enlargements will be made, to be used by the field workers in the "Dust Bowl" as spot maps of one square mile.

An American 'Family Robinson'

Husband on Aid Still Hopes for Permanent Work in Industry

Radicalism Shunned

Part III

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 19—Living on relief as a federal foundling furnishes only a shriveled and distressed income for hundreds of thousands of the unemployed who are used to better standards.

"Get me off this, give me a permanent job"—relief workers hear this appeal constantly.

The average American in misfortune wants an old fashioned steady job in business by which he can again earn the money he once made.

The public mistakes if it thinks that all the millions being supported by the Government feel they have reached a soft spot and would like to settle down on a relief pay check.

Majority Want Jobs

Doubtless many misfits have connected with pay better than they might win on their merits, and many others decorate the relief rolls who have no business there. Despite all that, these exceptions cannot speak for the large majority, who wish their relief to stop as soon as they find permanent work.

Indispensable as relief proved to Dewey Robinson after the depression overtook him, his woes sought him out while hunched within his federal storm cellar. When the slump erased his job, he tobogganed. After taking refuge in relief at $13.75 a month, he coasted still further.

Today with the aid of the $94 a month he has been receiving from the Federal Government for the last six months, he is climbing up again. But he's still far from the very modest height where he stood while working in industry.

Winter Adds to Problems

His unhappiest period came during the winter of 1935 after he had been on relief for two years.

"During one of the coldest months of that winter our gas was shut off

A Study of Relief

What does it mean to live on relief?

The answer to this query requires something more than cold statistics. For it is one of the most concretely human problems in the United States today.

A staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has been studying carefully this phase of the relief and unemployment problem. He writes a four-part "continued story" of the typical case of Dewey Robinson, his courageous wife and his one child.*

The case is an actual one. The details have been authenticated. Only the name of the family has been changed.

for 23 days," recalled Robinson, continuing his story of a family on relief.

"We owed the gas company $18. Its men used to pound the windows of our home and holler so the neighbors could hear. Finally they sent

Grateful for Relief Job After Long Struggle on 'Dole'

Home Saved by HOLC

a truck to cut off the gas at the street. We wouldn't let them in the house to take out the meter as they wanted.

Without Gas 23 Days

"Luckily I was at home, and called up relief headquarters. The gas men said relief wasn't paying enough. If they had turned off the gas in the pipes in the street it would have cost a good deal to get it back. I let them in, and they took out the meter. Relief then gave them $5. The gas company returned the check. It took 23 days for us to get gas again.

"I had to feed the family during this time on a monthly relief allowance of $13.75. That wouldn't buy the things that didn't need cooking. I had an electric toaster and heated

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Mother Church Annual Meeting News to Be Radiocast on Shortwave

A SPECIAL shortwave news program consisting of the principal news of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on Monday, June 8, will be radiocast over shortwave Station W1XAL, Boston, Mass., at 5 p. m., eastern daylight saving time. The broadcast will immediately precede the regular radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" at 5:30 p. m.

Station W1XAL will radiocast the Annual Meeting announcements and features of its reports on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.5 meters, designed particularly for reception in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America and North America beyond a 300-mile radius from Boston. This will be the first time that the Annual Meeting reports will have been radiocast.

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Three Outstanding Opinions Feature Guffey Act Ruling; Hughes Firm on Price Fixing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—The following are highlights from the three opinions handed down in the Guffey case yesterday.

Mr. Justice Sutherland, for the majority, said in part:

Every journey to a forbidden end begins with the first step; and the danger of such a step by the Federal Government in the direction of taking over the powers of the states is that the end of the journey may find the states so despoiled of their powers, or—what may amount to the same thing—so relieved of the responsibilities which possession of the powers necessarily enjoins, as to reduce them to little more than geographical subdivisions of the national domain. It is safe to say that if, when the Constitution was under consideration, it had been thought that any such danger lurked behind its plain words, it would never have been ratified.

The Constitution a Law

And the Constitution itself is in every real sense a law—the lawmakers being the people themselves, in whom under our system all political power and sovereignty primarily speaks. It is by that law, and not otherwise, that the legislative, executive and judicial agencies which it created exercise such political authority as they have been permitted to possess. The Constitution speaks for itself in terms so plain that to misunderstand their import is not rationally possible.

One who produces or manufactures a commodity, subsequently sold and shipped by him in interstate commerce, whether such sale and shipment were originally intended or not, has engaged in two distinct and separate activities. So far as he produces or manufactures a commodity, his business is purely local. So far as he sells and ships, or contracts to sell or ship, the commodities to customers in another state, he engages in interstate commerce. In respect of the former, he is subject only to regulation by the state; in respect of the latter, to regulation only by the Federal Government.

The Meaning of Commerce

We have seen that the word "commerce" is the equivalent of the phrase "intercourse for the purposes of trade." Plainly, the incidents leading up to any culminating in the mining of coal do not constitute such intercourse.

Nevertheless, the local character of mining, of manufacturing and of crop growing is a fact, and remains a fact, whatever may be done with the products.

Much stress is put upon the evils which came from the struggle between employers and employees over the matter of wages, working conditions, the right of collective bargaining, etc., and the resulting strikes, curtailment and irregularity of production and effect on prices; and it is insisted that interstate commerce is greatly affected thereby. But, in addition to what has just been said, the conclusive answer is that the evils are all local evils over which the Federal Government has no legislative control.

Employer-Worker Relation

The relation of employer and employee is a local relation. At common law it is one of the domestic relations. The wages are paid for the doing of local work. Working conditions are obviously local conditions. The employees are not engaged in or about commerce, but exclusively in producing a commodity. And the controversies and evils, which it is the object of the act to regulate and minimize, are local controversies and evils affecting local work undertaken to accomplish that local result.

Such effect as they may have upon commerce, however extensive it may be, is secondary and indirect. And increase in the greatness of the effect adds to its importance. It does not alter its character.

Like Schechter Case

The Government's contentions in defense of the labor provisions are really disposed of adversely by our decision in the Schechter case, Supra. The only perceptible difference between that case and this is that in the Schechter case, the federal power was asserted with respect to commodities which had come to rest after their interstate transportation; while here, the case deals with commodities at rest before interstate commerce has begun. That difference is without significance.

The conclusion is unavoidable that the price-fixing provisions of the code are so related to and dependent upon the labor provisions as conditions, considerations or compensations, as to make it clearly probable that the former being held bad, the latter would not have passed. The fall of the former, therefore, carries down with it the latter.

Hughes on Price-Fixing

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, in a separate opinion, said in part:

If the people desire to give Congress the power to regulate industries within the state, and the relations of employers and employees in those industries, they are at liberty to declare their will in the appropriate manner, but it is not for the court to amend the Constitution by judicial decision.

Upon what ground, then, can it be said that this plan for the regulation of transactions in interstate commerce in coal is beyond the constitutional power of Congress? The court reaches that conclusion in the view that the invalidity of the labor provisions requires us to condemn the act in its entirety. I am unable to concur in that opinion. I think that the express provisions of the act preclude such a finding of inseparability.

Sees No Such Tie

I do not think that the question of separability should be determined in trying to imagine what Congress would have done if certain provisions found to be invalid were exercised.

Thus we are brought, as I have said, to the question whether, despite this purpose of Congress, we must treat the marketing provisions and the labor provisions as inextricably tied together because of their nature. I find no such tie.

In this view, the act, and the code for which it provides, may be sustained in relation to the provisions for marketing in interstate commerce, and the decisions of the courts below, so far as they accomplish that result, should be affirmed.

Cardozo on Minority

Mr. Justice Cardozo said for the minority, in part:

During the 23 years between 1913 and 1935, there were 19 investigations or hearings by Congress or by specially created commissions with reference to conditions in the coal mines. (The dates and titles are given in the brief for the Government in No. 636, at P. 615-18.)

The hope of betterment was faint unless the industry could be subjected to the compulsion of a code. In the weeks immediately preceding the passage of this act the country was threatened once more with a strike of ominous proportions. The plight of the industry was not merely a menace to owners and to mine workers; it was and had long been a menace to the public, deeply concerned in a steady and uniform supply of a fuel so vital to the national economy.

Not Forced to Desist

Congress was not condemned to inaction in the face of price wars and wage wars so pregnant with disaster. Commerce had been choked and burdened; its normal flow had been diverted from one state to another; there had been bankruptcy and waste and ruin alike for capital and for labor. The liberty protected by the Fifth Amendment does not include the right to persist in this anarchic riot.

After making every allowance for difference of opinion as to the most efficient cure, the student of the subject is confronted with the indisputable truth that there were ills to be corrected, and ills that had a direct relation to the maintenance of commerce among the states without friction or diversion. An evil existing, and also the power to correct it, the lawmakers were at liberty to use their own discretion in the selection of the means.

Proved by Mining History

Stabilizing prices would go a long way toward stabilizing labor relations by giving the producers capacity to pay a living wage.

To hold otherwise is to ignore the whole history of mining. All in vain have official committees inquired and reported in thousands of printed pages if this lesson has been lost. In the face of that history the court is now holding that Congress would have been unwilling to give the force of law to the provisions of Part II, which were to take effect at once, if it could not have Part III, which in the absence of agreement between the employers and the miners would never take effect at all.

The opinion of the court begins at the wrong end. To adopt a homely form of words, the complainants have been crying before they are really hurt.

New Bill Prepared For Coal Regulation

(Continued from Page 1)

first group in holding that the labor provisions of the Guffey Act as written are unconstitutional, but disagreed with the majority's subsequent conclusion that because this section of the law is invalid the whole law must be thrown out.

Upholds Price Fixing

Instead of that, he held with the minority group that the important price-fixing sections of the act are separable from the rest, and are constitutional in themselves.

On this latter point, the majority of five did not commit itself but reserved judgment, thereby leaving a situation where a group of four judges specifically stated the price-fixing section was constitutional, while a second group of five did not comment on the matter.

Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, promptly declared that "it should not be overlooked that the opinion of the three dissenting judges and the separate opinion of the Chief Justice constitute the first clear expression by members of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of price-fixing for commodities moving in interstate commerce.

Cardozo Points Way

"Important also is the statement in the opinion of Mr. Justice Cardozo 'that the prevailing opinion leaves the price provisions open for consideration in the future.'"

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, said:

"It is a sad commentary upon our form of government when every decision of the Supreme Court seems designed to fatten capital and starve and destroy labor."

Among the far-reaching decisions, two passages stood out today as overtopping all others in creating interest and discussion in the capital. The first was the declaration in the Sutherland majority opinion that the relationship of labor with employers as to hours, wages, working conditions and the like is a "local relationship," outside the purview of the Federal Government and definitely under the jurisdiction of the respective states.

Amending Constitution

The second, a passage from the independent opinion of the Chief Justice, declaring, in effect, that, if America wants the Federal Government to regulate working conditions, and industrial relationships, it is up to Congress to amend the Constitution, but not the proper duty of the court to achieve such amendment "by judicial decision."

Both these statements were expected to be mulled over and quoted for months and years to come; the latter as an indirect retort to President Roosevelt's "horse-and-buggy" comment after the Schechter case; the former as a final reiteration of a point of view that seems to bang shut any door to New Deal legislation on labor matters, short of a constitutional amendment or a recasting of the membership of the Supreme Court.

Says Power Lies in People

The Chief Justice made his statement in the course of reading his opinion, which followed directly that of Justice Sutherland's. He read his opinion with such fervor that his voice broke on a number of occasions.

"If the people desire to give Congress the power to regulate industries within the State," he said, "and the relations of employers to employees in those industries, they are at liberty to declare their will in the appropriate manner, but it is not for the court to amend the Constitution by judicial decision."

The passage from the Sutherland opinion calling labor relationships local matters follows:

Struggle of Labor

"Much stress is put upon the evils which come from the struggle between employers and employees over the matter of wages, working conditions, the right of collective bargaining, etc., and the resulting strikes, curtailment and irregularity of production and effect on prices; and it is insisted that interstate commerce is greatly affected thereby.

"But in addition to what has just been said, the conclusive answer is that the evils are all local evils over which the Federal Government has no legislative control.

"The relation of employer to employee is a local relation, at common law, it is one of the domestic relations. The wages are paid for the doing of local work. Working conditions are obviously local conditions.

"The employees are not engaged in or about commerce, but exclusively in producing a commodity, and the controversies and evils, which it is the object of the act to regulate and minimize, are local controversies and evils affecting local work undertaken to accomplish the local result."

Has Wide Implications

The majority opinion drew a sharp line between "production" and "commerce," which it defined as "intercourse for the purposes of trade." It rejected from federal interference "the employment of men, the fixing of their wages, hours of labor and working conditions, the bargaining in respect to all these things."

This opinion apparently will knock out the Wagner Labor Relations Act, when it comes to the test, while the validity of sections of the Social Security Act may also be affected.

The minority opinion of Mr. Justice Cardozo gave the opposite viewpoint and cited the chaotic conditions within the coal industry as justifying congressional regulation. It declared "the liberty protected by the Fifth Amendment does not include the right to persist in this anarchic riot."

Put Price Fixing Apart

The minority opinion in particular took the view that even if the court threw out the labor provisions of the Guffey Act, the price-fixing provisions should stand on their own feet.

"Stabilizing prices would go a long way toward stabilizing labor relations by giving the producers capacity to pay a living wage," the minority held. "To hold otherwise is to ignore the whole history of mining. All in vain have official committees inquired and reported in thousands of printed pages if this lesson has been lost."

This was the view, in effect, concurred in by the Chief Justice.

The majority, however, held that the labor provisions and price fixing provisions were inseparable and so inextricably mixed that the whole act was invalidated if the former fell.

Itemized Ruling by Court

Seven questions in the Guffey Coal decision were before the Supreme Court. They follow:

1. Had the stockholders in the Carter Company suit the right to bring the test? The Chief Justice and majority ruled "yes," while the dissenters gave no answer.
2. Were the suits brought prematurely? Majority and Chief Justice, "no." Three others, "yes."
3. Is the 15 per cent tax levied on coal sales, for future application, a tax or a penalty? The Chief Justice and the majority held it "a penalty." The dissenters found no need to anticipate that question until it arises.
4. Had Congress the power to attempt the control of the Guffey bill? The majority held "no, as to wages-and-hours." The Chief Justice found "no, as to wages-and-hours; yes, as to interstate price-fixing." The dissenters answered "the opinion of the Court begins at the wrong end; the complainants have been crying before they are really hurt."
5. Are the wages-and-hours provision a true regulation of interstate commerce? The majority and the Chief Justice held "no." The dissenters said it was "not necessary to decide that at this point."
6. Was the power to establish wages-and-hours unlawfully delegated to private persons? The Chief Justice and the majority held "yes." The dissenters found it unnecessary to decide at this time.
7. Can the price-fixing regulations stand alone if the labor provisions are invalidated? The majority held "no" but the Chief Justice and the three dissenters said "yes."

New Jersey Town Cheers Win Over Housing Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, N. J., May 19—Pleasure over the decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, ruling the New Deal's Resettlement Administration unconstitutional, was voiced today by residents of this community, the site of a $6,000,000 Resettlement Administration housing project known as the "Green-Belt Satellite City."

"Very glad," was the comment of Matthew Suydam Sr., one of the litigants who carried the Franklin township battle to court and continued the action after township officials, who also originally objected as a group, had withdrawn. Satisfaction over the court's decision in the case also was expressed by the township committee chairman, Fred L. Bascom, who refused to withdraw his objections to the project when overruled by his colleagues.

The Newark office of the Resettlement Administration issued a statement today, however, asserting the overwhelming majority of residents here favored the model community.

This community has been a scene of heated controversy concerning the Federal Government's housing plans ever since the rural resettlement division on Oct. 25, 1935, picked the local site for its $6,000,000 "experiment." Nationwide attention was attracted when a special meeting was held on Nov. 12 of that year by local officials, residents and neighboring municipalities to devise plans to halt the project.

A temporary injunction restraining the Resettlement Administration from proceeding was obtained on Jan. 9 by Franklin Township and five property owners from the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, which on Feb. 12 began consideration of the case, which ended in its decision yesterday.

Mexican Railroad Strike Collapses

(Continued from Page 1)

collective labor contracts and the railway management would be free to hire new workers.

A further illustration of the Government's firm handling of the problem was given in a War Department order to commanders of all military zones to see that the anti-strike decision was enforced.

The Interior Department issued similar instructions to governors of the states.

Mexican business was relieved not only by the end of the strike but also by indications that President Cárdenas agreed with the railway management that workers paid by the month were not entitled to extra compensation for a day off each week.

Meant General Rise

This extra pay was provided for in an amendment to the federal labor laws adopted in February, applying to day workers. If extended to employees hired on a monthly basis, it would mean all Mexican business concerns would have to raise the salaries of most of their workers 16 per cent.

President Cárdenas, pointing out the railway paid day workers for their day of rest, said, "This was not done for other employees (paid by the month) because they have their day of rest already covered, by reason of the fact that they receive their salaries on a monthly basis.

This he called a "reasonable interpretation" of the amendment which supported a labor contract workers had signed in 1930.

Juan Gutierrez, secretary-general of the railway syndicate, indicated in a statement, however, that some leaders of the railroad workers' organization did not accept the Government's action with entirely good grace.

Called Arbitrary

He characterized the conciliation board's verdict as "one of the most arbitrary acts ever committed by any labor tribunal.

"This attack on the right to strike, which the Constitution guarantees to workers, will be a problem to be solved not only by railways but also by all organized workers of Mexico," his statement said.

While the strikers, "with the same discipline they showed in striking at 5 p. m., May 18," were returning to work at "12, noon, May 19," Gutierrez said, they reserved all rights to take necessary means to achieve their demands.

Some informed sources said the railway men's only effective answer to the government action, if they decided to resist, would be to seek a general strike.

President Cárdenas labored personally, first in an attempt to avert the strike and then to bring it to a quick halt.

Antonio Madrazo, president of the National Railways, after conferring four hours with the President, Labor Secretary Vazquez and Secretary of the Treasury Eduardo Suarez, offered yesterday to meet the workers halfway in two of their more important demands.

Weekly Day-Off Pay

Juan Gutierrez, secretary of the syndicate, had asked that office workers be paid for their weekly day off, tantamount to increasing their salaries about 16 per cent, and that wages of all workers receiving less than 100 pesos ($27.77) a week be raised 11.34 per cent.

President Madrazo offered to raise the wages in each group by half the amount asked, although he made it clear the management did not abandon its stand that office workers, paid by the month, were not entitled to additional compensation for a day of rest.

Madrazo said the proposed increases amounted to 1,800,044.66 pesos (about $500,000) a year, while the workers' demands would have increased the annual outlay 3,601,099.32 pesos (about $1,000,000).

Summoned to the presidential palace, members of the strike committee decided to reject the compromise.

Winner

Miss Louise Morley
Who Will Visit Europe This Summer as the Guest of the League of Nations Association

Girl Awarded Trip To Europe as Winner Of League Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—Miss Louise Morley, daughter of Christopher Morley, author, and niece of Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post, will go to Europe this summer as the guest of the League of Nations Association, having been selected as the winner of the tenth annual high school examination on the League. Second prize of $25 went to Miss Audrey Smith, of Frankfort, Kan., Mrs. Louise Laidlaw Backus, chairman of the committee on awards, announced today. Miss Morley is a student at Hunter College High School in New York City and Miss Smith of the Frankfort (Kan.) High School.

Five additional prizes of $5 each were awarded to Miss Priscilla Grindle, of the Lexington (Mass.) High School; Miss Harmony Penelope Harper, Eureka (Calif.) High School; Joseph Moukawsher, Bulkeley School, New London, Conn.; Curtiss Thompson, of the Lincoln High School, Portland, Ore., and Marion Wetzel of the Ashton (Ill.) High School.

The following received honorable mention:

Miss Evelyn Botting of Kent (Washington) High School, Martin Cohen, Norwin High School, Irwin, Penna.; Spencer Kincley, Senior High School, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Miss Phyllis Shaw, Dayton (Ky.) High School; Miss Frances Tuchscher, Weequahic High School, Newark, N. J.; Miss Florence Westervelt, Township High School, Neptune, N. J., and Miss Clara Ruth Wood, Warrensburg (Mo.) High School.

All Italy's Fascists Ordered Into Militia Of Over 1,000,000

ROME, May 19 (AP)—The Fascist party directorate today ordered all Fascists between the ages of 21 and 55 to enroll in a black shirt militia "confirming the inexhaustible and warlike spirit of the black shirts and the character of Roman peace."

The order, which applies to all men capable of bearing arms, will make the militia number more than 1,000,000 men.

Premier Benito Missolini approved plans for the construction of 1750 miles of roads in Ethiopia.

Meanwhile Italy's population, as of the quinquennial census of April 21, was announced today at 42,438,104, plus soldiers and workmen in East Africa, the total of which was withheld for "military reasons."

The figure showed an increase of about 2,000,000 in the last five years.

ADDIS ABABA, May 19 (AP)—Viceroy Pietro Badoglio today decorated Herbert L. Matthews, correspondent of the New York Times, with the war cross for military merit.

Hindenburg Dodges Gale on Way to N. Y.

ABOARD THE ZEPPELIN HINDENBURG EN ROUTE TO AMERICA, May 19 (AP)—Swinging south of a storm area over the Atlantic, the big Zeppelin, Hindenburg, picked up speed today with a possibility of reaching New York late tonight on its second flight from Germany.

Except for one sudden squall yesterday which tilted the airship's nose, broke dishes and frightened some passengers, the voyage proceeded with smooth monotony.

Capt. Ernst Lehmann, in command of the craft, told the passengers at dinner the unusual weather conditions being encountered on the flight involved no danger.

The Hindenburg passed south of the depressed area last night while still 1380 nautical miles from New York, and raised its pace against head winds to 58 knots. The average speed for the flight thus far has been 59.8 knots, despite slower time during storms.

At 10 a. m., eastern standard time the Hindenburg's position as reported by radio marine was 38 degrees north latitude and 57 degrees, 12 minutes west longitude—approximately 810 miles away from New York.

$30,000,000 Pullman Trust Suit Dismissed

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—The $30,000,000 suit of Mrs. Agnes R. Rossman, former actress and wife of James Gardner Rossman of Pittsburgh, against the Pullman Company was dismissed today by Federal Judge Clarence G. Galston.

Mrs. Rossman complained that she invented improvements for railroad sleeping cars and was prevented from marketing them by the maintenance of a monopoly by the Pullman Company. She sought triple damages under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Providing Jobs Declared by Ickes PWA's Purpose

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—A new attack on the constitutionality of Roosevelt legislation brought Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, into the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today, where he testified in a personal defense of his $200,000,000 municipal power program against charges of utility interests.

Mr. Ickes' testimony brought him into conflict with two former high government officials, Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and Dean Acheson, former Undersecretary of the Treasury in the New Deal, who represent the five power companies which are attacking the PWA municipal power program as unconstitutional.

The local court was crowded to see a Cabinet member testify, and also because of interest roused by yesterday's various decisions. Mr. Ickes charged that power interests had sought to hinder his activities in the PWA program of making grants and loans for constructing municipal power plants, and had carried on activity within his own agency.

"I was led to believe there was clever sabotaging within my own organization on power applications," he declared.

He testified he had ordered all applications for consideration of new projects expedited because he thought the public utility proposals had not been getting fair treatment. The purpose of the PWA program, he said, "was to put as many people to work as possible and stimulate industry to aid economic recovery, Mr. Ickes said that:

1. The utilities were wrong in claiming he sought to use money to hammer down private rates. He considered private utility rates, he said, only where they were too low to make his PWA-financed municipal plants a poor investment for the Government.
2. The utilities did not correctly state the case when their attorneys claimed the electric power Board of Review formulated for him a policy of allocating money only for "socially desirable" projects. He claimed the board had only "advisory powers" and that he abolished it when the committee sought to develop its own authority.
3. He organized the PWA power division court to give preference to power applications and expedite their consideration for federal financing.

Mr. Ickes closed his direct testimony with this definition of "social desirability"—a phrase attacked by the utility companies:

"In general, we take it to mean that a project, in order to be approved, must be of general benefit to the social-economic life of a community. There was presumption of social desirability if a project put men back to work."

Herriot Applauds Blum Proposal To Liquidate U. S. Debt

PARIS, May 19 (AP)—Former Premier Edouard Herriot declared today that "the way is open" to the settlement of the war debt "misunderstanding" between the United States and France through the new trade treaty.

Writing in Information, he applauded the recent speech of the Socialist leader Leon Blum before the American Club.

M. Blum still is endeavoring to get M. Herriot into his Cabinet as Foreign Minister, although the Herriot journal, L'Ere Nouvelle, said he was not likely to accept.

M. Herriot indicated in his article that the settlement of the war debt controversy was desired to gain the aid of the United States in the troubled situation with Germany.

Listing the advantages for France in the new Franco-American treaty, M. Herriot said that it "stabilized Franco-American trade."

"Will Léon Blum make the misunderstanding disappear?" asked M. Herriot, adding "to succeed, he counts on an economic transformation, the lowering of customs barriers and the recovery of trade.

"He hopes to see created first a European and finally a world solidarity founded on respect for international undertakings.

"He will find the work prepared and the way opened by the commercial accord."

Declaring that President Roosevelt had shown himself "so conciliatory" on the debt question in 1932, M. Herriot said France's failure to listen to Mr. Roosevelt's "fraternal appeal" was "a terrible failure for the peace of the world."

"How thoughtless we have been in this affair," wrote M. Herriot.

Jersey Gideons Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 19—A total of 1,300,000 Gideon Bibles have been distributed throughout the world, 68,269 of them in New Jersey hotel rooms, since the movement began, according to a report to the annual convention of the New Jersey Gideons held here Saturday. It was in this city that the first Gideon Bibles were given away more than a quarter of a century ago, it was said.

Congress Session Waits Agreement On Tax Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—President Roosevelt will hold Congress in session until some tax bill is enacted, it became known yesterday in authoritative Administration circles. He is not particular about the terms of the bill, the authority added, and is interested only in its revenue producing qualities, and that some stop-gap be placed against present corporation profits which are declared to avoid taxation.

This information emerged as an attempt to refute accounts that the tax bill would be allowed to expire between the two houses of Congress, with no legislation being enacted. It is a reiteration of the President's continued interest in both a fiscal balance and the reform features of his corporate tax proposal.

No Thought of Surrender

At the same time, the President by such an attitude again emphasizes that almost anything Congress produces on the subject will be satisfactory. In rather belligerent terms, this authority added that the President would keep Congress in session "until we get a tax bill." It would appear that the hints of a tax bill surrender have aroused White House susceptibilities.

President Roosevelt yesterday sent two important nominations to the Senate—as a busy week of executive activity opened. First was that of Representative Samuel B. Hill (D) of Washington to be a member of the Board of Tax Appeals for a 12-year term, from June 2, 1936.

TVA Reappointment

He also appointed David E. Lilienthal to be a member of the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority for nine years after May 18, a reappointment, in the face of reports that Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the board, would resign if Mr. Lilienthal were reappointed.

Representative Hill takes over one existing vacancy on the Board of Tax Appeals. He has been a tax authority during his service in the House, serving this session as member of the House Ways and Means subcommittee which drafted the subsequently scrapped House version of the pending tax bill. He was elected to Congress in 1925, and has sat continuously since. He was unopposed for election in 1932.

Grand Coulee "Patronage"

In his district, near Spokane, Wash., lies the Grand Coulee Dam—perhaps the greatest single piece of "patronage" in all New Deal history. His re-election to the House as long as he wished had been taken for granted, and his future on important committees seemed assured.

Mr. Lilienthal, who is renominated for the TVA board, is a 36-year-old dynamo with strong and advanced views for the regulation of private utility companies. His ideas are said to have conflicted with the more conciliatory views of Chairman Morgan, who wished to cooperate with the utilities. In any case, President Roosevelt now expresses renewed confidence in Mr. Lilienthal with another lease of office, nominally for nine years, but actually until the Supreme Court or another Administration may alter TVA.

Knox Chairman Claims 12 Florida Delegates

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—Florida's 12 Republican convention delegates will go to Cleveland favoring Col. Frank Knox of Chicago for the presidential nominee, Edward A. Hayes, national chairman of the Frank Knox for President Committee, said after a conference with John F. Harris, recently re-elected as national committeeman from Florida.

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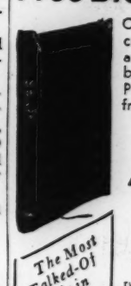

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Rolling Hills and Mountains Call Tourist to New England

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

Whenever I think of New England's mountains, I am reminded of a scene witnessed several years ago in a small village tucked away under the very shadows of New Hampshire's beautiful Mt. Washington. A farmer trudged along a road still free from man's modern touch. As he neared his gate he was approached by a friendly youth who had been sitting on a stone wall gazing at the near-by mountain peaks.

"I beg your pardon, sir," the youth said, "what is the height of your highest mountain over there? I'm from the West, and a stranger here," he added by way of explanation.

The kindly farmer turned and looked upon his beloved mountains —mountains that had sheltered him since boyhood.

"My lad," he said, pointing at a lofty peak, "that's Mt. Washington over yonder. She stretches up for 6293 feet or more. Next to her," he continued, "northward along that irrigular sky line, is the rest of the Presidential Range made up of Mts. Clay, Jefferson, Adams, Quincy Adams, and Madison. Yes, we're a bit proud of these peaks in these parts.

"Of course, they haven't the height of your Rockies, or the Sierras, but to me they have a distinctive beauty all ther own. I have looked at those peaks for nigh on to 50 years, and each glance reveals to me new beauty."

* * *

And so each summer visitors to New England, whether they come from the Alps, the Rockies, or the Sierras, find that these aged scarred summits do not need height to make them majestic.

As New Hampshire harbors the highest peak of all New England in its Mount Washington, tourists, as a general rule, make it a point to spend a few days either at the base or on the top of its broad summit. And many, while en route to New Hampshire, spend enjoyable hours in Vermont, where the beauty of the Green Mountains, traversed by 250 miles of skyline trails, holds their appeal; or in Massachusetts with its fashionable Berkshires; Connecticut with its famous Litchfield Hills; and Maine with its Mount Katahdin, its Cadillac Mountain and its Camden Mountains rising out of the sea.

* * *

This year is going to be a busy year for New England summer resorts. From every indication, according to tourist, railroad, and steamship offices, there is a decided increase over last year in queries regarding New England and its resorts. During the past few years New England's mountains, abundant lakes, old-fashioned villages, and congenial homey atmosphere have attracted an annual average of more than 3,000,000 visitors who spend in the neighborhood of $500,000,000.

In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, three of New England's popular mountain and recreational resorts, hotel men have been busy preparing for the influx of summer visitors. Every hotel is equipped to give excellent service and comfortable accommodations at normal rates.

* * *

One of the most frequented mountain centers is where Mount Washington rises to meet the clouds from out of little Coos County. Here thousands of tourists flock to visit the famous Tip-top House by way of the equally as famous cog railroad that ascends the steep mountain side. Visitors taking this panoramic ride up the side of the mountain are thrilled by the miles of undulating scenery which unravel before their eyes as the snub-nosed little engine pushes the railroad car to the summit.

The Mount Washington Railroad was the invention of a Sylvester Marsh, native of Littleton, N. H. Mr. Marsh was one of those individuals who was forever tinkering with ideas to better the way of doing things. After a foot-weary climb up the mountain in 1852 he started working on a plan to make the long trek easier. He made a model of his proposed line and exhibited it to the State Legislature, asking for a charter. There was much joking over his idea, and one legislator was heard to say, "Why doesn't he ask us to let him build a railroad to the moon?"

Nevertheless, the charter was granted and the railroad completed after several years. The name of the first engine to make the climb was "Old Pepperssas."

* * *

Geologists have pointed out that the Presidential Range, the White Mountain region itself, was at one time, one of the highest mountain ranges in this country. But when the great glacial tracts moved over New England they chewed and ground these mountain tops off to the stump-like appearance which they now have.

But the ice age had its beneficial effects over New Hampshire's mountain area as far as oddity in scenery goes. There are underground rivers, flumes, gorges, chisled figures on granite, and other phenomena that draw visitors from afar.

For instance, in Franconia there is the Old Man of the Mountain, who peers from his lofty perch on Cannon Mountain over lovely Franconia Notch; there is Woodstock's Lost River with its adventurous underground passages, and hidden roaring waters; there are hundreds of moss-fringed lakes; miles of hikers' trails over rugged mountain tops; and there are numerous other outdoor recreational activities awaiting the sport enthusiast.

Vermont is New Hampshire's next door neighbor and offers considerable contrast to the latter's White Mountains with an array of graceful peaks called the Green Mountains. They, indeed, are well named, for against an azure blue sky the vivid green of the ancient trees that dress the mountainsides portray a color effect which lingers long in the memory of every visitor. Mount Mansfield is the highest peak of this group. It has three peaks, the Chin, the Nose, and the Forehead. The highest point has an altitude of 4364 feet.

Vermont's Smugglers Notch presents an interesting trip for the tourists as it circles between the mountains through country which has not been invaded by tarvia trucks and cement mixers. And at Burlington's Lake Champlain the Green Mountains right at hand with the faint outlines of the Adirondacks serving as a background for the great expanse of water.

* * *

Flanking New Hampshire on the other side is the State of Maine. With mountains and seashore within a stone's throw of each other, tourists, who like a little of both, find Maine an ideal spot to spend the summer months. Here may be found innumerable lakes, capering streams and rivers; vast forest lands, and mountains. The Acadia National Park with its Mt. Cadillac, Boothbay Harbor, Bar Harbor, and Moosehead Lakes play most to thousands of visitors annually.

Another section of Maine, as yet not as popular as the southern part, is Aroostook County. Famous for its potatoes, this county has considerable to offer in the way of scenic attractions. Especially in July, when acres upon acres of potatoes are in full bloom, Aroostook presents a scene hard to equal.

New England as a whole, both in summer and winter, is becoming a center of tourist attraction the country over. In the summer months when the old twisted apple trees burst forth in snow-white blossoms; when white and purple lilacs fill the air with their fragrance; and old elms leaf once more, New England is delightful. In the winter months New England is just as lovely. And because of the winter sport facilities in New England towns, people from distant cities make it their pleasure to participate in these activities. And there are many, too, who come to view the beautiful snow-capped mountains, and silver tinseled trees, and to breathe the invigorating winter air.

But, regardless of the time or year, visitors always find the New England village and villager pleasant to meet. The latch string is always open in these little towns that harbor so many kindly people. Tourists always feel free to come and stay as long as they desire. In winter months smoke curls invitingly from chimneys and it is then anyone knows that doughnuts and hot drinks are on the fire. Yes, New England is home to all, whether it be for a day, week, year, or permanently.

Nature Reveals Some of Its Choicest Work in New England Scenery

By a Staff Photographer; New England Council; © W. R. Merryman

Upper—A Vermont Scene, Showing the Camel's Hump in Background. Center Left—Green Mountains at Manchester, Vt. Center—The Balsams at Dixville Notch, N. H. Center Right—Mt. Katahdin, Maine. Lower—Horseback Riding at a Camp Near Moultonboro, N. H., on Shore of Lake Winnepesaukee

Mexico Going After More Tourist Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—With the increase of tourist travel to this country, the tourist office formerly dependent upon the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has become a separate state department. The former annual allotment was only $26,048 but this has now been increased to $127,440, of which the major part is to be spent on foreign publicity.

It is aimed to spread travel information from Mexico to the far corners of the earth, even though the bulk of the work will be concentrated in the United States. Great Britain, France, Spain and Germany will receive special attention this year from the department.

Several hundred parties of Norwegian, Belgian, French and Spanish tourists are expected here this month, in addition to the constant stream of American and Canadian tourists, proving that the department's foreign publicity has already had effect. American tourist travel was increased five times in the first four months of this year, it was revealed, owing to the greater facilities offered to travelers.

The most important immediate work of the department will be the supervision of economical tourist camps where travelers can stop overnight with their families. As these camps are an American innovation they have been practically unknown here until recently. A series are now being built along the Laredo-Mexico highway and other important travel centers.

Crater Lake Is Made Year-Round Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, Oregon—Public approval of the park service plan to keep this area open to winter travel is assurance that Crater Lake will hereafter be all-year playground. Rangers report 13,014 persons visited the park during this first winter season that the highways have been kept cleared of snowdrifts.

Most of these visitors came into the high Cascades to enjoy snow sports planned and supervised by rangers. Snow remains as deep as 10 feet throughout May, and in past years highways have often been blocked by drifts until June and July.

Banner Tourist Season Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19 — American hotel and recreational resorts are preparing today for one of the biggest tourist parades ever to march through its vast areas of scenic beauty and historical centers.

According to a recent prediction from Charles E. Rochester, general manager of the Hotel Lexington, N. Y., this year will witness the greatest travel trend in this country's history.

"It has already started," he said, "with the successful winter tourist season experienced in Florida, California and other warm states.

"The movement is now spreading north with the approach of summer weather and will produce a highly profitable business for city and country hotels, coastal and inland resorts, the railroads, airlines, the automobile industry and those who supply service of various sorts to motorists."

Mr. Rochester further pointed out that the forthcoming reductions in railroad rates should prove a tremendous stimulus in rail travel.

He predicts that more than 40,000,000 people will enjoy automobile vacations this year in approximately 9,000,000 cars, and will spend between $4,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000 for gasoline, oil, tires, food, hotel bills and other concomitants of travel.

Many European Visitors To the U. S. Are Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As American travelers start their annual pilgrimage to foreign lands, Europeans, this year more than ever before, will return the compliments by visiting the United States.

The trend had its beginnings last year, but has gained extraordinary momentum. According to Thomas Cook & Sons, they are preparing to handle a flood of European visitors to this country which promises to be nearly as large as the exodus of Americans abroad.

The demand for United States official guide to railways by Europeans has been exceptionally brisk, and using this for a barometer officials here see real business this summer for American railways, hotels and airlines.

Special interest for American travelers abroad will be Vimy Ridge, France, where the French Government has just recently ceded this piece of land to Canada. It is expected that more than 7000 Canadian Legionnaires will journey to Vimy Ridge this July to participate in the celebration.

Collective Action Called Only Way To World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Ind., May 19 — Collective action by the nations in the attainment of world peace, growing out of an educated public opinion, was urged at the sixth annual Institute for Foreign Affairs held at Earlham College, a Quaker institution here, May 14-16. The institute is devoted primarily to the study of the relations of the United States with Latin America and the Orient, but this year particular attention was paid to the European situation.

The purpose of the institute is "to promote better international relations through the cultivation of the spirit of justice and friendship for all nations, including our own." It is held during the college year so that students may attend. The discussion leaders are undergraduates.

Futility of Aggression

Throughout the sessions the futility of aggression, either for the acquisition of colonies or for the expansion of trade, was stressed.

"Collective action is a difficult road, but it is the only road to world peace," Prof. Ellery Stowell of American University, Washington, said. "And we Americans, who pride ourselves on being second to none in the cause of peace, should go just as far as we can without getting out of touch with popular opinion, which may otherwise backfire and destroy the efficacy of our intended co-operation. In the final analysis it comes back to a question of education. We must educate public opinion to the need for co-operation.

Italy's Place in World

"Fundamentally the European crisis may well derive from the economic distress incident to the terrific losses of the great war, but the consequent effect upon the foreign policies of Italy and Germany has been the quest for prestige, for national rehabilitation. Whether we like it or not, Italy has gained what she sought; henceforth she takes rank as an equal among the great powers of Europe instead of being regarded as a poor relation. . . . France and Great Britain must now regard with apprehension the tremendous increase of Italy's Mediterranean influence. . . . It remains to be seen whether France or Great Britain will be the readier to seek the support of Italy."

Americans cannot escape their responsibility in the movement for better international understanding, James G. McDonald of New York, chairman of the board of the Foreign Policy Association, declared.

Value of Colonies

The possession of colonies has given no tangible benefits to their owners, Grover Clark of New York, consultant on Far Eastern affairs, declared. Colonies have been only slightly useful as outlets for surplus population; they have given only minor advantage in access to markets of raw materials and have contributed nothing to security in case of war.

Auto Industry Set To Make 5 Million Cars Every Year

DETROIT, May 19 (AP) — The motorcar industry's assembly lines again are on a production basis that indicates a 5,000,000-unit year output for some time to come and, because that volume has been reached only once before in its history, the question immediately has been posed as to how many vehicles the present highway system can absorb.

Dr. Miller McClintock, Harvard University traffic expert, recently told automobile makers that congestion already has become a factor in retail distribution and that a redesigning of traffic arteries is essential if the automobile is to have a "chance to fulfill its destiny."

Peak Reached in 1929

The highest output the industry ever reached was the 5,600,000 vehicle output in 1929. That was 1,000,000 more vehicles than had been assembled in any previous year.

In 1930, motorcar registration—the number of vehicles in owners' hands and theoretically in use—reached its highest mark at 26,545,281 units. Only 10 years earlier the total number under license was less than 10,000,000.

Everywhere that safety for motoring is discussed the need for highway improvements, such as the elimination of hairpin curves, multiple street intersections and "bottle neck" connecting links, is generally admitted, but invariably "law enforcement" is advanced as an essential part of every such program.

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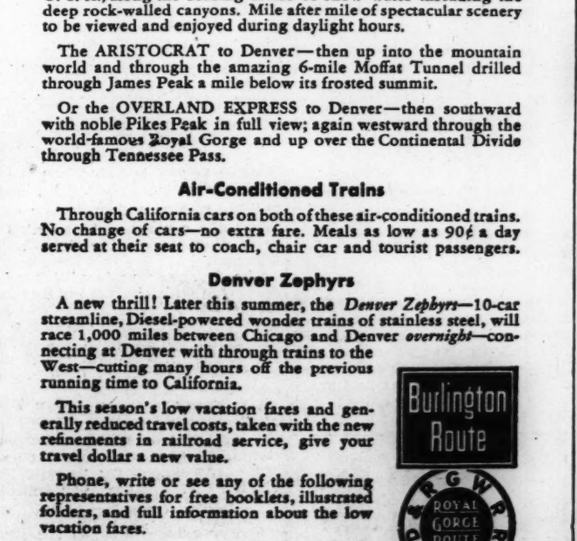

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'Not Candidate,' Hoover Insists; Eye on Platform

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—Herbert Hoover's assertion that he was "not a candidate" but solely concerned with placing "critical issues" before the nation turned attention toward the shaping of a Republican platform today.

In reply to specific questions from a representative of the press, Mr. Hoover said, "my discussions with senators, congressmen and others who visited me from Washington over the week end related wholly to the Republican platform."

Agricultural Plank

Asked about the agricultural program, Mr. Hoover said, "Former Governor Lowden of Illinois should be asked to write the agricultural plank for the convention."

Asked as to his personal position, Mr. Hoover said, "It should be evident by this time that I am not a candidate. I have stated many times that I have no interest but to get these critical issues before the country. I have rigidly prevented my friends from setting up any organization, and from presenting my name in any primary or to any state convention and not a single delegate from California or any other state is pledged to me.

Opposes No Candidate

"That should end such discussion. And get one thing straight. I am not opposing any of the candidates. My concern is with principles. The convention will be composed of a most unusual and able personnel. The seriousness of the convention is evidenced by the fact that the large majority of the delegates are being sent by the people of the states without other instructions than to find the right thing to do for the country in the greatest crisis we have met in two generations."

Naval Pact Ratified By Senate of U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

test. Japan left the League—which had ended by condemning her aggression—Germany followed suit, and Mussolini concluded that any strong military power could snap its fingers at Geneva.

This change of climate affected France. Pierre Laval, who found the Geneva climate irksome, bargained with Mussolini, giving him a free hand against Ethiopia in return for a Franco-Italian military pact. The British Government disliked these proceedings—but lacked frankness. Until Lord Cecil's Peace Ballot opened its eyes, it did not believe that the British people had placed their hopes in Geneva as the last refuge of the best result of the World War.

New Shift

Consequently, when Mussolini assailed Ethiopia—whose admission to the League he had supported, whereas Great Britain had opposed it—the climates were very different on the two sides of the English Channel. British feeling supported collective security and sought to restrain Italian aggression. French feeling supported Italy and made light of collective security.

Neither France nor Italy understood that the British looked upon Italian aggression as a supreme and perhaps final test of the League. So different was the climate in France that the French were dumbfounded when British feeling revolted against the Hoare-Laval betrayal of League ideals.

Hitler would not be the shrewd leader he is had he not noted the deep estrangement of British feeling from Laval's France. Choosing well the moment, when M. Laval's successor, M. Flandin, seemed about to renew Laval's policy over the proposed oil sanction against Italy, he tore up the Locarno Treaty and occupied the Rhineland demilitarized zone which it guaranteed.

Reich Presents Bill

In effect, Hitler presented to France the bill of costs for Laval's doings, well understanding British reluctance to follow France in applying "sanctions" to Germany, seeing that France had been reluctant to apply sanctions in restraint of Italy.

Thus another, very mixed, climate has supervened. It is not unlike that of England, where we have no true climate but only weather. For the present, as our radio announcers say, this new climate consists of "deep depressions," possibly to be followed by "brighter intervals." At bottom the question is whether anything will remain of the Geneva climate, or whether Great Britain, now that France has had her shock, can manage to preserve it. If so, brighter intervals may come, and even a long "anti-cyclone."

I offer no forecast. The outlook is too uncertain. But I know what our people wish. They desire their country to play its full part in establishing efficient collective security against war and in restraint of attempts to settle disputes or redress grievances by violent means. This is their present mood. France should be careful not to dispel it.

Coal Bill Decision Rearms G.O.P. Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

school graduation, on the evening of the decision. His moderation and deliberate abstention from aggressive, stiff, sharp attacks on the New Deal were emphasized by this fact.

New Jersey Speaks

And today, following the decision, the voters of New Jersey are expressing their preference between the quiet and noncommittal Governor Landon and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, who in a notable speech just less than a year ago, delivered the most impressive single speech attacking the new deal policy on constitutional matters that has thus far been given. Theoretically, Senator Borah's vigorous constitutional stand and Governor Landon's reserve, might be compared by the New Jersey voters, but many other factors are dominant there, notably the irrelevant issue of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman and the Hauptmann case.

Doubtless the most significant immediate political effect of the decision is that organized labor's adherence to the New Deal becomes surer than ever. Statements by the chief labor leaders following the decision made this clear. They also stressed labor's disillusionment at obtaining improvement of conditions against which it complains by resort to law, and said the only recourse now is to "direct economic action," meaning strikes and other organized demonstrations.

Labor Acutely Disappointed

This open threat hints at labor disturbances in the autumn, just when the electoral situation is critical, but the broad political effects of such strikes might be as damaging to the general cause of the New Deal and labor as they are intended to be beneficial.

Labor's disappointment, particularly with the implicit warning of the Supreme Court that the Wagner Labor Relations Act is unconstitutional too, has now become acute.

It will be many days and weeks before the full and precise effects of this, the last big Supreme Court decision before the long vacation, can be determined.

Dr. Nahum Sokolow

JERUSALEM, May 18 (Palcor Agency)—All Jewish national institutions in Palestine closed at noon today out of respect for Dr. Nahum Sokolow, who passed on yesterday in London.

Dr. Sokolow's career was bound up with the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home, to which he contributed through diplomatic achievements and administrative leadership. Memorial services were held in the Jewish Agency Building.

Dr. Sokolow preceded Dr. Chaim Weizmann as president of the World Zionist Organization, and before that was chairman of the Zionist Executive and an executive member of the Jewish Agency in Palestine.

He was known about 30 years ago as one of the foremost journalists in Russia. He traveled extensively and stayed frequently in Palestine.

Dr. Sokolow was among those who attended the first Zionist Congress at Basel in 1897. He has held practically every important office in the Zionist Organization.

Landon Declares That U. S. Has No Use for Quitters

ATTICA, Kan., May 19 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon, in a nationally broadcasted address, last night assailed what he called "the prophets of despair" and declared "we have no place in America today for quitters."

The Republican presidential possibility spoke to the village's high school graduating class of 29, assembled in an outdoor arena which was studded with seats for hundreds of farm families.

"There are too many prophets today preaching the doctrine of despair," he asserted. "One such gentleman even went so far as to say, 'There are millions of Americans now alive who will never again be self-supporting.'

Just Use Your Sense

"Such a doctrine might have a grain of truth in it if we were living in an old country whose resources have been exhausted, but in a young and rich country such as ours, your own horse-sense will tell you that such a doctrine is sheer nonsense.

"We want no lost generation in America," the Kansas Governor declared, emphasizing "now the first victory for you to win, the victory for all of us to win, is to get back our belief in our future, and in the future of America.

"We must realize," he said, "that the old pioneer days with their hardships and their opportunities for sudden, overnight riches have gone, and we must have courage to hunt for and find the right way of making these adjustments.

Will Be Better America

"When the present economic depression is over, we will never again be quite the same America. We will have a new and finer America." . . .

"One of your duties as an educated citizen," Governor Landon said, "will be to keep your minds open to the possible needs for change in government, to meet our rapidly changing life. . . .

"You will meet the urgings of some who would solve your difficulties by changing everything, of others, whose veneration for the past causes them to be choked at the thought of changing anything. Change is only dangerous when people do not really understand what they are trying to change."

Victims of an Ego

The Governor said "Many persons in this country too long forgot the warning 'that civic virtue can never flourish in a generation that thinks of itself.' That warning stands as true for your generation as it did for the generation of recent years which failed to heed it and got us into so much trouble. . . . It will be your task to see that blessings of our civilization are more widely distributed."

"To me, one of the inspiring things of recent years," he said, "has been the courage of the common people. All of us have seen the life work of men swept away and we have seen them go doggedly back to the tasks of building their lives over, and the wonderment to me is not that we have had so much complaint but that we have had so little.

Courage of Common People

"I believe that one of the outstanding needs of this country is for our leaders, both public and private, to take unto themselves some of the courage of the common people.

Emphasizing "some essentials, essentials that some of us are inclined to take too casually," Governor Landon explained;

"I mean such things as: 'There is no substitute for courage,' 'He is a man of principle,' 'His word is as good as his bond,' 'Men cannot live by bread alone.' . . . they are fundamentally right and apply to every generation."

Citing the "one great instance in the Old Testament when the quitters won out," Governor Landon said the Israelites "became a lost generation," because the quitters told them the 'Promised Land' was held by an "enemy too strong to be overcome."

We Have the Courage

"We want no wanderings in the wilderness," he said. "We have the courage, the will, the enterprise and the wisdom to overcome our difficulties, giants though they may be. . . .

"When the Israelites came again into the 'Promised Land,' and the land was being apportioned out, what did Caleb ask for?

"He asked for the mountain country where the giants were.

"That is the victorious spirit in which our forefathers saw America as another 'Promised Land,' and that is the spirit that will make it so and keep it so."

Governor Landon said that "after every depression the American people have created higher levels of opportunity and progress . . . America is still our 'Promised Land,' if we have the qualities of heart and head to make it so.

Hope That Gives Courage

"Such is the hope that is giving millions of city people, now out of work, or on makeshift jobs, and millions of men and women on our farms, the courage and strength to hold on through the lean and bitter years."

The Governor prefaced his address with an explanation of why he came to this Kansas village of less than 1000 population to deliver the commencement address "because the son of a life-long friend of mine is graduating from high school."

He referred to Ward Crowell, son of George (Pat) Crowell, captain of the undefeated Kansas football eleven of 1908, a classmate of Governor Landon, and now athletic director of the Attica High School.

Praises Youth Movement

Governor Landon urged the students to develop "an even greater sense of responsibility than your forebears," adding, "perhaps the greatest responsibility you will have to face is that of citizenship. And the youth movement in politics today is like a breath of fresh air in a stuffy, smelly room. We must reform our ranks and go forward. . . .

"Do not forget that, under a popular government, you have a choice whether you will be among the governing or the governed."

Attica Gets a Thrill When Landon Keeps Promise to a Friend

ATTICA, Kan., May 19 (AP)—Prairie farmers for 50 miles around put on fresh-laundered overalls last night and came here to join the 769 citizens of this village in a high school commencement exercise turned into a major event by a nationally broadcast address by Gov. Alf M. Landon.

Attica, typical rural Kansas town, dressed up in its Sunday best for the greatest throng in its history, and turned its major interest temporarily from wheat and the prospects of rain to presidential speculation.

State highway patrolmen guided the unprecedented flow of traffic along quiet unpaved streets. Farmers gazed wide-eyed at radio and newsreel apparatus such as never came here before.

The Governor came here to fulfill a promise to an old friend—that he would address the class with which the friend's son was graduated.

"We had no idea it would create such a stir," said the friend, George (Pat) Crowell, a University of Kansas classmate of Governor Landon. "I don't know what to think," grinned 17-year-old Ward Crowell, the son.

A 35-piece band played the processional as the gown-clad students, self-conscious and smiling diffidently, advanced down the center aisle through the crowd.

The Governor came here by airplane and auto from the capital at Topeka, arriving late in the day in time to dine at the Crowell home before the address.

Telewriter System Used By 77 Dutch Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A new telewriter system for distributing news to 77 Dutch newspapers all over the country was inaugurated recently by the A. N. P. (Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau—General Netherlands Press Bureau), national press service of the combined Dutch newspapers.

Aren't They All Queens of the May?

International

Beaver College Girls Rehearse May Festival

The Frowning Battlements of the College Buildings Form a Dour Background for the Smiling Faces of the Queen and Her Retinue

Miss Harriet Danser of Yardley, Penna., in the center, is the actual May Queen chosen for the annual May Day Fete at Beaver College, Jenkintown, Penna. The other young women students are the daisy-chain girls selected for Miss Danser's attendants.

A. F. of L. Charges Jobs Lag Behind Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—An "exceedingly serious" lag of re-employment behind business recovery was reported by the American Federation of Labor today in its monthly survey of business.

Unless re-employment makes far better progress than it has to date, there will still be more than 8,000,000 unemployed when business reaches normal, the federation estimated.

"Business is not even providing enough work for those who had jobs in 1929 and lost them in the depression; far less is it creating jobs for the 4,000,000 who have been added to America's army of work seekers since 1929, or for the 1,900,000 who had no jobs in 1929," A. F. of L. chiefs said.

"Of the total 12,184,000 who were unemployed in March, 1936," the report continued, "we can only count on business to provide work for 4,000,000 even when it reaches normal. The other 8,000,000 will still be jobless unless re-employment makes far better progress than it has made to date."

Only a boom could create jobs for these 8,000,000 and such jobs would be short-lived because the boom would be followed by a collapse, the federation held. "To count on an abnormal business boom to put men to work is to throw job security to the winds," it was declared.

Concluding that business, without control, cannot put the unemployed to work, the A. F. of L. advances as its solution the co-operation of business, labor and government for capacity production with emphasis on the co-operative basis, as distinct from government control.

Under the National Recovery Act, according to the survey, re-employment kept pace with business recovery, but since NRA it has fallen far behind. By March, 1936, business had traveled 72 per cent of the way back to normal but only 46 per cent of the depression unemployed had gone back to work.

"If re-employment had kept pace with business recovery, 8,129,000 of the depression unemployed would be back at work today," the report continues. "Actually only 5,270,000 have found jobs in industry. That is, when all industries are counted we have a re-employment shortage of 2,850,000."

Production Gains

The A. F. of L. finds that gains in profits of large corporations have far exceeded gains in production, and leading corporations today report earnings close to 1926 levels. Standard statistics are quoted, showing for 354 corporations a 36 per cent increase in profits during the first quarter and estimates that first half profits of large corporations in general should exceed 1935 by about 40 per cent.

"Approach of the summer dull season this year finds business still making steady progress on the road to recovery," says the survey. "Standard statistics estimates industrial production in May 20 per cent above May last year. First quarter production was 10 per cent above 1935, the second quarter will probably be about 18 per cent higher, making production in the first half of 1936 about 14 per cent above 1935."

$7,359,764 for Flood Aid

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—The Red Cross reported Saturday it had received contributions of $7,359,764 for its fund to aid persons in areas stricken by tornadoes and floods this spring.

Eight Indicted For Conspiracy In Drukman Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Eight men, including an assistant district attorney and a police detective, were indicted by the extraordinary grand jury, investigating the bribery phases of the Samuel Drukman murder case today.

The indictments charged conspiracy to obstruct justice and the Drukman case, out of which they grew, has provided one of the most sensational investigations in recent New York enforcement history.

The assistant prosecutor named was William W. Kleinman, who has not been at work in the office of the District Attorney of Kings County since the indictment by the same grand jury with his stepfather, James J. Kleinman, who was named again in today's indictment.

The detective named was Giuseppe F. L. Dardis, who has been commended repeatedly in police department orders for his arrests.

Others named in the indictments were Carmine Anzalone, who lost his job as clerk in the Assembly when he was indicted earlier in the investigation; Henry G. Singer, one-time assistant United States attorney, also indicted earlier; Jack Silverman, friend of many Brooklyn politicians; Ike Luckman and Max Silverman, secretary of the Flour Truckmen's Association.

Both Luckman and Silverman had been missing soon after Gov. Herbert H. Lehman superseded District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan.

All the men indicted today are charged with conspiracy.

"A sentinel was kept at the gate every night"

IN 1631 the citizens of Dorchester erected what is believed to be America's first place of safe deposit. It was a log cabin surrounded by a sharp pointed palisade with a sentry posted at the doorway throughout the night as an extra measure of protection. Here, in security from the marauding Indian, "the people carried their plate and most valuable articles every evening."

No longer does the "marauding Indian" threaten the safety of your valuables. Yet fire and theft are dangers to be sternly reckoned with today. If you will visit the great vault in our Head Office, you will see the largest protective service for safe deposit available in New England. The nightly sentinel of 1631 has been supplemented by an automatic electrical alarm system of unceasing vigilance. Massive doors weighing 85 tons each swing quietly in place at the end of the day to seal up a chamber whose walls of concrete and steel will resist flood or earthquake, fire or explosive.

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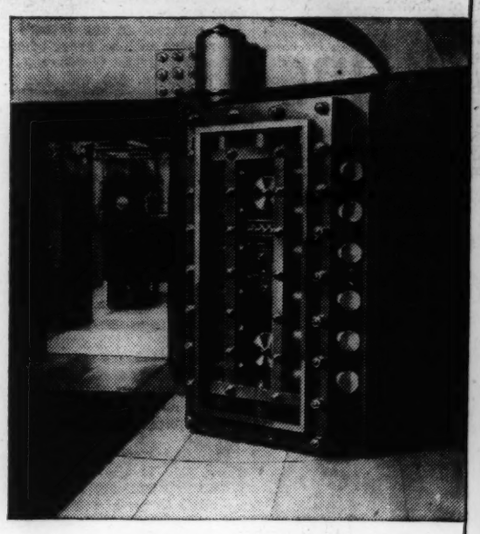

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Bishops Assigned To New Posts By Methodist Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 19—The new Methodist Episcopal bishops, consecrated at services here Sunday, were asigned to their posts yesterday when the general conference adopted a report of the committee on Episcopacy.

Bishop Wilbur E. Hammaker of Youngstown, Ohio, goes to Nanking, China; Bishop Charles W. Flint, chancellor of Syracuse University, will serve in Atlanta, Ga.; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of Depauw University, Greencastle, Ind., is assigned to Omaha; Bishop Alexander P. Shaw, New Orleans, La., will take over Episcopal responsibility in New Orleans, where he has been editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate.

Missionary Bishop John M. Springer will return to Africa, where he has spent 35 years as a missionary, to take up his official residence at Umtali. Bishop Robert E. Jones, formerly in charge of Negro work in New Orleans, will come to Columbus, which becomes a new Episcopal residence for the supervision of northern and central Negro work, taking the place of Covington, Ky. The European Episcopal residence is changed from Zurich to Geneva.

Other Bishops Returned

Bishops returned to their Episcopal residences are as follows: Boston; Bishop Charles Wesley Burns; Chattanooga, Bishop Wallace K. Brown; Chicago, Bishop Ernest L. Waldorf; Cincinnati, Bishop H. Lester Smith; Denver, Bishop Ralph H. Cushman; Detroit, Bishop Edgar Blake; Kansas City, Bishop Charles L. Mead; New York, Bishop Francis J. McConnell; Philadelphia, Bishop Ernest G. Richardson; Pittsburgh, Bishop Adna W. Leonard; Portland, Bishop Titus Lowe; St. Paul, Bishop J. Ralph Magee; San Francisco, Bishop James C. Baker; Washington, Bishop Edwin H. Hughes.

Outside the United States: Southern Asia, Delhi, Bishop Brenton T. Badley; Southeastern Asia, Singapore-Manila, Bishop Edwin F. Lee; Europe, Geneva, Bishop John L. Nuelson; Stockholm, Bishop Raymond J. Wade. There are, in addition central conference bishops, elected by national churches, whose administration is limited to these central conferences. They are: Bishop John Gowdy, Foochow, China; Bishop Jashwat R. Chitambar, India; Juan E. Gattinoni, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Bishop J. Waskom Pickett, Lucknow, India; Bishop Roberto Elphick, Santiago, Chile.

German Situation

"As a free church, Methodism is not involved in the church struggle in Germany," said Bishop John L. Nuelson, bishop over European Conferences. Because of its disassociation from the state, Methodist work has suffered no interference, it was reported.

Laws of the Third Reich led the general conference this morning to direct the 42,569 Methodist Episcopalians in Germany to organize their five conferences into a central conferences with a mandate to elect as its bishop a German citizen.

In response to memorials requesting the general conference to dissociate itself from the military chaplaincy, the church, while feeling strongly against the system; felt that such a change could not be initiated successfully by a single denomination. It therefore requested the Federal Council of Churches to seek a method by which the spiritual ministry of churches to armed forces may be performed by ministers appointed and supported by and amenable to churches.

W. Branch Rickey, vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis Cardinals National League baseball team, today was elected a member of the church board of temperance, prohibition and public morals.

Chicago Proud of 'Ocean' Port

Foreign Ships Tied Up in Chicago River

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 19—There's still something of a salt water tang about a certain pier at the mouth of the Chicago River, right where it flows out of Lake Michigan, the next to the largest fresh water lake in the world, some 1500 miles from the nearest ocean.

For until just the other night, two foreign freight vessels, right in from the Atlantic and European ports, anchored there for a few days and then sailed away for foreign ports.

One, the Carmelfjell, a new ship of the Fjell line, flying the Norwegian flag, came over and down through the St. Lawrence, the Welland Canal and the lakes, with a general package cargo. The other, the Hadrian, a tramp steamer, also under a Norwegian flag, came also with a general cargo. The Carmelfjell set sail for foreign ports with a mixed cargo and the Hadrian with used, empty barrels.

They represented this year's vanguard of vessels on regular runs between Chicago and Europe. Their arrival was the occasion for a celebration sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce and participated in by leading foreign trade executives of the area.

Tyrants Menace Church Freedom, Baptist Warns

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19 (AP)—Citing Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin as foes of religious freedom, a Massachusetts Baptist minister yesterday warned that the United States was not safe from similar oppression.

The Rev. Frederick L. Anderson, professor emeritus of Andover-Newton Theological Seminary at Newton Center, Mass., called the nation to be on guard in an address opening a two-day session of the northern and southern Baptists.

Threat to Liberty

"The tyrants who sit in Rome, Moscow and Berlin . . . are endangering most of the things which Baptists hold most dear, especially our civil and religious liberty," declared Mr. Anderson. "The swirling currents of nationalism, secularism and atheism are undermining the very foundations on which liberty rests.

"Moreover we are not asleep to the attempts in the United States to use the guise of patriotism to undermine our freedom. This last month three Christian children who, however mistakenly, dared witness to their unshakable religious convictions in refusing to salute the flag, were given an indeterminate sentence in open court to what was really a reform school. And this happened in the free state of Massachusetts, a state which has in its constitution the words, 'no law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.'

Warns of Persecution

"Awake, Baptists! Defend their liberties and yours. Hitlerism marches on. A reform school foreshadows a concentration camp, and religious persecution a totalitarian state, perhaps under an American camouflage. Do not fool yourselves into believing that it cannot happen here."

Asserting civil government should be "ordained of God . . . for the maintenance of just relations," the New Englander said, "The law of God is a higher law than that of government, and when the two clash it is the inescapable duty and the high privilege of the God-fearing citizen, not merely to protest against injustice, but to obey God rather than men."

U. S. High School Bands Top World, Noted Leaders Say

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 19 (AP)—Professional band directors sounded a triumphant crescendo Saturday night in salute to young America's crack high school bands.

Three judges in the national band contest declared the top competing organizations are the best in the world and better than some professional bands.

Edwin Franko Goldman, director of the Goldman Band, New York, Frank Simon, director of the Armco Band, Middletown, Ohio, and Ernest Williams, director of the New York University Band, made the statements immediately after hearing the last of some 60 high school bands.

Mr. Goldman said, "with few exceptions the bands I've heard not only compare favorably with professional bands but surpass them. The standard is higher than ever before and no country in the world can compare with the United States when it comes to school music."

In the opinion of Mr. Simon, the "bands we heard are the standard of the world. Several are superior to anything in the world in the way of school music."

"It would be very difficult to find better bands than we've had here," said Mr. Williams.

Hoeppel Guilt Upheld

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—The conviction of Representative John H. Hoeppel of California for conspiracy to sell an appointment to the military academy at West Point was affirmed unanimously yesterday by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

House Leaders Oppose Diversion Of Relief Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—Congressional leaders who have been in charge of the deficiency and relief bill—including the $1,425,000,000 sum for work relief—expressed their inability to agree with President Roosevelt's statements May 15 that the sum can be diverted to other alphabetical agencies. They turned to the task of writing the bill so that it will be rigidly limited to work relief, and deferred plans to report it to the main appropriations committee.

Representative James J. Buchanan (D), of Texas, who guided the bill through the House, was strongest in his opposition to the diversion interpretations of the President. The bill says "expended by the WPA." Mr. Buchanan said, "I cannot understand how it can be expended by anyone else. Nor can I understand how the purposes of the bill, and the purposes enunciated in the President's message, can be carried out if WPA money, even though the expenditures are handled by the WPA, goes to projects of other agencies.

"Mr. Hopkins (Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator) told our committee that the proposed $1,500,000,000 appropriation would carry the WPA through the next fiscal year with 2,000,000 men on his pay roll.

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Stewardesses of Air Observe Six Years of Helpful Activities

Aviation Comment

When on the morning on April 7 Nellie Granger, an airline hostess, stumbled through the wood near Uniontown, Penna., to report to her company and the waiting world the details of the Uniontown accident, she dramatically called attention to the newest and one of the most select of professions—the air stewardess. It was one time, quoth TWA airline officials, that "our Nell" had "done right" by her company.

The Uniontown incident was of course one of the most spectacular jobs ever performed perhaps in the "line of duty." Daily these women, who last week celebrated the sixth anniversary of their profession, perform more prosaic tasks for their companies. These smiling young ladies who greet you at the door of nearly every American transport plane prior to flight, do various bookkeeping functions of flights, see that safety belts are fastened before takeoff, set passengers' chairs at comfortable angles, fetch pillows and blankets, make up berths on night planes, point out the sights and perform a number of other casual functions.

Other times they are waitresses serving luncheons above the clouds. Sometimes they are nursemaids. Small children can be and are often left in their care. In bumpy weather they are at hand reassuring first-time passengers that everything is all right.

United Air Lines inaugurated the air stewardess idea by placing eight girls on runs on its Chicago-California division on May 14, 1930. The idea proved so popular that United increased its number of stewardesses and today has 150 in its employ. Other American airlines adopted the idea until today there are about 200 of these girls aboard American transport planes.

The immediate impression an air traveler has upon seeing these hostesses is their uniform height and size. Eventually he learns that these girls are generally not more than 25 years of age, are 5 feet, 4 inches in height or under, and weigh not more than 120 pounds. Coupled with these requirements, which of course strictly limit the type of girl applying for an air stewardess job, is the necessary ability to be able to handle people under all circumstances.

In the newer and larger 24-passenger planes that are coming to the airways the air stewardess will have even a larger role for they will be serving double the number of day and sleeping passengers. Some of the airlines may even have two girls in the large planes. Some of the airlines have considered taking these girls off their planes. But the veteran traveler pauses to remark that air travel is definitely pleasanter with these personable smiling girls on board. Which, by the way, accounts for another vital statistic. Marriage is the greatest depleter of the ranks of air stewardesses. Only one of United's original staff of stewardesses remains in active service. She is Katherine Maye, who has 750,000 flown miles to her credit.

* * *

Gift of Airplane

Students, pilots of the Toronto Flying Club have been presented with a Percival Vega "Gull" airplane by Viscount Wakefield of Hythe, England, which undoubtedly will be the fastest airplane in Canada. The club, with a membership of 40, will thus be able to get advanced flying training necessary for them to get their commercial flying certificates.

Viscount Wakefield cabled the club that he would be pleased to present them with whatever type of ship they desired. The "Gull," which they accepted, has a cruising speed of 155 miles an hour and a top speed of 170 miles an hour. It can climb at the rate of 700 feet a minute. With this machine it will be possible for members to make practice flights to Montreal in two hours or less. The original machine of the club was also presented to it by Viscount Wakefield.

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American 'Family Robinson'

(Continued from Page 1)

the baby's milk on it, the only way I could do.

"How did I make a go of it? I didn't. That's it.

"That's why I wouldn't let them in before to take out the meter. The child had to have cooked food.

Heating Home Difficult

"I couldn't get any coal for the stove, either. I was burning wood and anything I could lay hold of. The house is flimsy, as you see, and doesn't hold the heat. The stove isn't big. I had to get up every two or three hours through the night to load it up again. This wasn't anything new, though, as I had to do it approximately all through the winter, except in the mildest weather.

"My wife and girl were both ill. The weather was so cold that I had to stay home during the day to attend to the stove and look after them. I couldn't get to first base with the relief people. No case worker came out. I never want to see that time again."

No More Milk

Later on the milk was cut off. "Our milk man stopped without even telling us," related Robinson. "I didn't have a nickle in my pocket. We owed $15 or $18. The milk man was justified in quitting, but the least he could have done was to tell us, so we could make some kind of arrangements. He knew we had a child.

"At another time our electricity was also shut off. The bill ran up to $35. We still owe $22. The electric company was very considerate. We owe the gas company $6, and one of the milk companies.

"Often we've run out of matches, couldn't buy any, and had to take a light out of the stove. Once to get carfare to go downtown I sold old papers and rags we had had a long while, and got a dime. Several times I walked home from downtown, three hours and a half on the way.

Shop Keeper Helped

"The bakery lady up by the corner let us have a few things now and then. If it hadn't been for her, I don't know what we could have done. She had milk, and helped us out when our milk was shut off.

"Now and then when I can spare a dollar I pay it to her or to some of the other folks who helped us, to show our appreciation.

"For a time we didn't have sufficient clothing. Now and then I do manage now to squeeze in a dress for my wife or child. I need a new suit—I'm not thinking about it. I'll need a pair of shoes. I just have to do without. You have to wait. It takes an awful lot of patience.

"It's a tough situation, living this way.

"If you can scrape up a few cents, you apply for a job. You know your appearance is against you. After you've been turned down time after time, you think, Is it worth while to spend the carfare to go looking over there?"

The first work relief job which Robinson got from the Government came in March of 1933. He lost his job in industry in August, 1932, and applied for relief in January of 1933, and was accepted in two weeks. Several months on the food ration of $13.75 a month followed before he obtained a chance to do some work and obtain more money.

"They sent me shoveling sand in the forest preserve, Chicago's outer park belt," Robinson continued. "I had never done work like that before. I didn't have the clothes for it, had to work in low shoes in water up to the ankles, there was no shelter, and a good deal of standing around. They gave me ten days or more of that work—and I had to squawk like everything to get it. I made maybe $25 or $30.

Job With City

"Then I got a job in the City Treasurer's office as an auditor. It paid $55 for 10 days. I think that was the time I bought the day-bed for the baby. Relief didn't like that purchase—said I didn't know how to spend my money. The baby was likely to fall off the old leather settee we had fixed up as her bed. They didn't give me any work for a long period.

"Next I was made a supervisor and timekeeper of traffic checkers at $18 a week. That lasted six months. Then they found me a job as interviewer for an occupational survey, also at $18 a week, which I held until it closed down.

"There was always enough lapse in between jobs to put you back so you couldn't buy any clothes.

"From last August until December I didn't have anything to do. Last Thanksgiving was the worst we ever saw.

"I got my present job in the WPA the first week in December. It's the best job I've had since I've been on relief, paying $94 a month.

"I'm working as a cost analyst on some big WPA sewer projects in Chicago.

"I am figuring out just what these sewers are costing and how the money is being spent. There is a little group of us engaged on the same task. The total cost of the sewers runs into many millions.

"Our analysis supplies a true picture of how these projects are being carried on. We break down the expenses and so get a check on the details of expenditure.

Catching Up on Debts

"I'm grateful for the pay now coming my way. For the first time since losing my job in 1932 I've been able to catch up a little.

"Yet $94 a month doesn't let you get on as you need to and clean up your debts.

"What I need is a place in some big factory where I can use what I know best, the mass production methods I learned through nearly nine years on my old job."

Out of his monthly check of $94, Robinson sets apart $27 for the monthly payment on the mortgage on his home. That leaves $69 to run on, or not quite $17 a week, for food, gas, electricity, clothes, coal and debts.

Cheaper Than Rent

In such a squeeze it may seem foolish for this man to devote more than a quarter of his wage to the mortgage—possibly better to chuck it and grasp a mite of ease. But as his wife points out, "Wherever you are, you have to pay rent. You couldn't get it cheaper anywhere."

So they have had a little satisfaction in staying in their own home through most of the depression. One winter, because the house was too damp and cold, the relief people persuaded them to take a cheap apartment. The transfer would have turned out well had Robinson's short-time jobs lasted longer. When he could not pay the rent, he had to move.

The only choice he then had consisted of taking a couple of rooms in a foreign neighborhood where rents were lowest, but where the family knew no one, or going back to their house. They decided to brave the rest of the depression in their own home.

HOLC Saves Home

Even that refuge would have been swept away except for the Government's help. Taking his property out of the building and loan association when times were good, Robinson had made a mortgage on it for the unpaid balance of $1800. Incidentally he also obtained a personal loan of $250 from another bank to finance a porch and other improvements. During the depression the bank refused to renew the mortgage. Foreclosure would have resulted had not the Federal Home Owners Loan Corporation held out its hand.

Robinson's unpaid taxes and interest had piled to $425. The HOLC paid these arrears and added their cost to the new mortgage it made, now $2225. On his previous relief pay Robinson wasn't able to meet the interest on his new HOLC mortgage. The monthly payment of $25 he is now making to the HOLC, thanks to his present better job, is cutting down back HOLC interest. Happily, however, he bought in a newer suburban section. He thinks his land has not depreciated.

Shuns Radicalism

Robinson had not had the resource of a buoyant, optimistic disposition to soften his joltings. He's just an average, earnest, plodding American, who, knowing he is up against it, tries to pull through.

"I like to see the picture as it is," he remarks. "I don't like to fool myself."

Though trials often remake men's thinking, Robinson has not turned "red."

His rejection of radicalism illustrates how American labor has held steady. Frequently beset by desperation, American workingmen have refused to turn revolutionary. They just don't see any solution that way.

Experience with this depression, however, has convinced Robinson that the economic system has something wrong in it.

"We thought we'd be sitting on the top by 1933," he observes. "Instead, we fell 'way to the bottom."

Consequently he believes that some change should be made to protect the millions like himself who periodically are dashed into disaster by recurring slumps for which they are not responsible.

"I really believe and was taught to believe," he remarks, "that when a man does right he is given consideration.

"It seems a shame when you don't throw your money away, when you are what I would call steady—I don't gamble or drink—to have this sort of thing happen.

"At certain times your conditions bother you if you're thinking about home. You see it run down and then you see it run down further. It's only since I got this last job that I've been able to start fixing it up.

"Sometimes you feel the world is against you.

Not a Communist

"But I'm not going Communist. I don't believe in Socialism. I can't see their ideas. They're wrong from the beginning. Neither one will eradicate the conditions."

Though Robinson now and then doubts whether he will ever be reemployed by industry, he does not let discouragement prevail.

"I'm still a young man, and have hopes of a change," he argues. "Sometimes it's hard to hope. Yet if you don't have hope you don't have anything."

[To Be Continued Wednesday]

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

autonomy. The party is therefore expected to concentrate on local elections. Mr. Nehru, however, says he will assume no office.

Gandhi and Thoreau

The name of Mahatma Gandhi, even in eclipse, still evokes an epoch in struggles of the Indian masses. From 1921 to 1934 he was president of the Indian National Congress. His campaign of non-violence crashed into world headlines as he marshaled 220,000,000 Moslems and 70,000,000 Hindus in an army minus arms, but imbued with a mystical weapon named Civil Disobedience.

Marching to the sea, Gandhi and his earliest followers made salt in violation of British law. Prison hindered, but did not stop them. The masses found a voice in opposition to what they considered British domination, the unjust yoke of foreigners. Britain continued to rule, saying freedom could be granted only when and how it would really benefit India.

Civil Disobedience

In his conflict with established authority, Gandhi found a kindred spirit in Massachusetts' Henry Thoreau, "Hermit of Walden." The prophet of the spinning wheel in tropical India took the name of his non-violence campaign, "Civil Disobedience," from Thoreau's writing on his own refusal to pay taxes to a government that countenanced slavery in the United States.

Gandhi making salt by the sea, and Thoreau watching the lone loon on Lake Walden's tax-free limpid depths, meet across the lapse of a few decades on the unrolling carpet of history.

Guffey Act—Labor Demurs at Invalidation

Washington—Invalidation by the United States Supreme Court of the Guffey Coal Act, 6 to 3, may prove more important in its future effects than in its leveling of another New Deal experiment.

Chief Justice Hughes blazoned the real issue in his terse comment: "If the people desire to give Congress the power to regulate industries within the State, and the relations of employers to employees in those industries, they are at liberty to declare their will in the appropriate manner, but it is not for the Court to amend the Constitution by judicial decision."

Labor Speaks

So spoke the Chief Justice from his position midway between the majority of five with whom he sided in ruling the labor provisions of the Guffey Act unconstitutional, and the minority of three with whom he said that the labor provisions could be separated from the price-fixing feature. Judgment was reserved by a majority of five on whether price-fixing provisions, by themselves, would be constitutional.

But labor did not concur with the view that amendment of the Constitution offers the only way to achieve more liberal social, industrial and labor legislation. The existence of a vocal liberal minority in the court itself gives point to the comment of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America:

"It is a sad commentary on our form of government when every decision of the Supreme Court seems designed to fatten capital and starve and destroy labor."

Repercussions

Aside from effects of the Guffey decision in pushing on the movement for constitutional amendment, there are more immediate repercussions.

If the "little NRA" for the soft coal industry could not pass the Supreme Court, is there any hope for the pending textile industry bill, pending steel industry bill, and others that would be projected if the device succeeded? Efforts to revive features of NRA have been seeking every opening since the Schechter decision of May 27, 1935.

Other legislation likely to be affected are the National Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act.

New Deal Reverses

In addition to the Guffey decision, the New Deal suffers another reverse, not by the Supreme Court, but by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

This lesser court ruled unconstitutional the Resettlement Administration, created by Executive Order on April 30, 1935. It was financed by allocations from the $4,800,000,000 emergency relief fund, placed at disposal of President Roosevelt by Congress without precise stipulations as to how it should be used.

The Administration is expected to appeal this decision to the Supreme Court.

Disarmament—It Will Not Down

Disarmament, shoved into obscurity and forced to wait on the future, will not down.

Paris—France's "People's Front" Government, through Léon Blum, probable Premier, invites Foreign Secretary Eden of Britain to join him in calling a disarmament conference, according to the Associated Press. Germany would be included in the parley, the writer Pertinax says in the Echo de Paris.

London—Britain and Russia prepare to confer on a possible naval agreement.

Washington—The tri-power naval treaty drafted at London by the United States, Britain and France, was ratified unanimously by the Senate. "Disappointing" is the comment on a very small treaty emerging from large hopes and larger prior achievements of the Washington and London Naval Treaties, in process of expiring. But, say its proponents, it is at least a treaty, at least something.

U. S. Buys Silver To Stabilize Money

(Continued from Page 1)

said to have swollen until it compasses 25 per cent of China's imports by volume and one third in value.

Since the Chinese Republic gains its revenue very materially by customs receipts, loss of this huge portion constitutes a serious menace, undercutting the stability of the Chinese exchequer, currency, and ultimately the Government itself.

There is no official statement here as yet that the protests have been made, but it is known that American authorities have been disturbed by the situation for some time, and the Chinese delegation which negotiated the financial agreement was forceful in its protests.

In the monetary agreement announced yesterday, the United States will:

1. Make purchases from the Central Bank of China of "substantial amounts" of silver.
2. Make available to the Central Bank of China, probably through a new branch of the bank to be opened in New York, dollar exchange—the equivalent of gold—for currency stabilization purposes.

In return, China will:

1. Continue to maintain "adequate reserves" against note issues consisting of gold, silver and foreign exchange.
2. Maintain the silver part of these reserves "at a value equivalent to at least 25 per cent of note circulation.
3. Complete the reform of the Chinese coinage system by issuing silver coins of 50 cents and $1 denomination.
4. Increase the gold and foreign exchange portion of its currency reserve.

The bilateral agreement is a virtual invitation to other nations to step up and make a stabilization accord with the United States.

Naval Treaty Changes Considered by U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

finding an out from the scrapping provisions.

These developments were interpreted immediately here as indicating that the naval powers, instead of deferring the commencement of a new naval race until after expiration of the old treaties, are already seeking the freedom from their quantitative limitations which they will gain under the new treaty. The old treaties have over seven months still to run.

No Record Vote Taken

The pessimism which this situation causes as regards the future of naval limitation accounted largely for the apathetic attitude of the Senate yesterday afternoon. No record vote was taken. Only two hours were consumed in debate during which there was no expression of either real opposition, nor of enthusiasm for the treaty.

Claims for it referred almost exclusively to its advance notification and exchange of information features while the general tone was one of disappointment over its meager accomplishments. Criticism was limited to the five-year holiday in heavy cruisers, several senators led by Senator Hiram Johnson (R), of California, finding it difficult to believe that the navy has actually come around to the belief that the United States needs some of the light six-inch gun cruisers.

Advance Notification

Senator Johnson was disposed to see in this a surrender to England, despite the repeated insistence of high naval officials that the United States now possesses all the 8-inch gun cruisers it will need for the next five years.

The tenor of the debate indicated an inability in the Senate to accept the belief of the State Department that the treaty has some real significance as a deterrent to naval competition. Among the diplomats it is felt that the advance notification feature will prove of great value. It is pointed out that already Japan has signified her willingness to participate unofficially in this process even though not a signatory to the treaty.

Spanish Prince Gets Park Avenue Job

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Once Prince of the Asturias, the Count de Covadonga, former heir-apparent to the Spanish throne, signed up for a job yesterday for the first time in his life.

The job, said Employer C. Palmer Woodbury, president of a Park Avenue automobile firm, will be "to act in an advisory capacity to executives."

The count's salary has not been decided upon. He will not be a salesman. But there will be a ground-floor desk for him and Count de Covadonga will be "right up on the job" when the curious drop in for information on auto racing models priced up to $16,000, Woodbury said.

Canham to Conduct 'Church of the Air'

Erwin D. Canham, chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, will conduct the fourth in the Christian Science periods of the Columbia Church of the Air, Sunday, May 24, at 1 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, over the nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The program will be given from the studios of WJSV, Columbia's outlet in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Canham will deliver an address on "Christian Science: A Rule for Daily Living." The musical portion of the program will be given by Floyd Jennings, soloist, with Byron Blodgett at the organ. The program will be given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors and will be under the direction of the Christian Science Committee on Publication for the District of Columbia.

Youth Plan Cuts Crime Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

violence is barely one fifth of the average.

"Speaking generally then," said the Mayor, "this means we have saved four fifths of $72,000,000 or just about $58,000,000 which is approximately twice our whole annual budget.

"There are many minor results, too. Our burglary insurance rate is about $15 per $1000 compared to about $45 per $1000 in Kansas City.

Dividends in Happiness

"And all this saving is the result of a comparatively small investment which turns the energy and enthusiasm of our young people into wholesome, constructive channels and, even more important than the financial savings is the dividend we get in happiness.

"You don't need to be a wonderful salesman to sell taxpayers the idea of saving money by investing in boys' clubs, when there are figures like that to back you. When, for another example, we find that New York City pays eight times more out of every dollar for jails than Milwaukee does because Milwaukee has made such investments on a city-wide scale, there's not much more left to say."

Contributing to such records as Milwaukee's recent nine months without a murder, Mayor Hoan said are these facts: Milwaukee has 21,800 boys enrolled in 1300 teams in 22 sports as part of the municipal all-year recreation program; in 1910 it had one playground, now it has 65; it has 17 social centers in schools where 20 arts and crafts as well as music, games and hobbies are carried on; and it has the largest per capita night school enrollment in the country.

Program for Everyone

"So long as one section of the community is in distress the rest of the people are not secure," said Mayor Hoan. "When we realize this and make it our common concern to improve conditions for the good of all, the Lord's Prayer 'Thy Kingdom Come' will be in a fair way of being answered in our experience.

"The boys' problem grows out of the modern city, which is only about 100 years old. The boys have been cut off from nature and from room to play and to express themselves in their own way. Delinquency is a product of the modern city. It challenged the ingenuity of the human mind, which has built the cities, to find a way to give youth its rightful opportunity to grow normally."

Referring to the marked success of Milwaukee's government system, the Mayor said an essential quality in efficient city government is "an honest, efficient, merit system." The phase of crime associated with gang warfare melts away very quickly, he added, when the partnership between politicians and crooks is broken.

Other speakers at the evening meeting, which was devoted to "the city's responsibility to boys," were Mayor Robert Pfeifle of Bethlehem, Penna., Major Ernest W. Brown, superintendent of police at Washington, D. C., and Thomas A. Merriweather, executive director of the Philadelphia Crime Prevention Bureau, who substituted for Mayor S. Davis Wilson.

Mayor Pfeifle told of the establishment of boys' clubs in Bethlehem and of the very marked decline in juvenile delinquency in the neighborhoods in which they are located.

"The taxpayer who refuses to contribute to a boys' club is only kidding himself," he declared. "He will pay much more than that for his part in the crime bill which the G-Men's chief estimates now at $15,000,000,000 a year if the boys' club work is not carried on and enlarged.

"At a cost of only about $8000 a year for our boys' club work in Bethlehem," he continued, "we have reduced our juvenile delinquency by 85 per cent."

Major Brown reported very similar results in Washington, where boys' club work has been undertaken by the police force itself—at first using unused police and school buildings. The organization is now incorporated as the Boys' Club of the Police Department of Washington, D. C.

"It is the duty of police to prevent crime," said the major, "and to prevent it we must start with youth. As a result of our boys' clubs we have noted a decline in juvenile delinquency in the neighborhoods in which they are established, of about 74 per cent."

The Washington Boys' Club band will lead the inaugural parade in January, he said.

Mr. Merriweather reported Mayor Wilson's moves in the same general direction and stressed his interest in the establishment of neighborhood co-ordinating councils, which, he said, "establish again the village within the big city."

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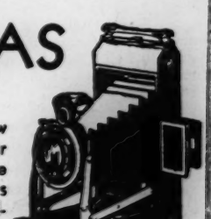
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This Wider Margin

NOW that, after a century and more of progress, they have at last caught up with us—chronologically, at least—one wonders a little what Slightly and Mr. Garrity, out in Chicago, think of it all. Rather grumbly they are, perhaps, and cautious about committing themselves; it has its good points, to be sure, but on the other hand it hasn't. You get an extra hour, do you? All right, then; where do you get it from? Answer me that, now! It stands to reason you lose it somewhere. And they wet stub pencils and figure on the backs of envelopes.

"Sixty minutes to an hour. Now then—"

Hold it there, boys. Put by the stop watch and the hourglass, forget the almanac and the chronometer. You can't measure it that way. No use trying. Now you listen.

* * *

Every Spring, for years now, we've gone through all that, and always we've been bewildered by that extra hour that comes to us with the last of April. It's awkward, and puzzling; the clock says seven and you know it's either six or eight and you're not sure whether you've lost or gained. Temporarily your sense of time is adrift, and there's no holding ground for your anchor in the bland, round pool of the clock face. So, turning time back some thousands of years, you go out and squint at the sun, and there it is a full handbreadth higher than yesterday, and whether it's six or eight doesn't matter at all. Here, in any case, is an extra hour of daylight. So that's that. But for a day or two another and a deeper bewilderment remains with you. It's like turning up a crock of doubloons as you spade your garden. You're rich, of a sudden, and a fine and warming thing it is. But now—what'll you do with it?

You don't know, exactly. Suddenly time runs slower, and your measuring stick of sixty minutes to the hour loses its value. Through April you've been somewhat rushed. There was the garden to be turned over, and phlox to be moved, and a new garden path to be laid out and seeded down—and with every passing day the sun and the green tide of summer rose higher. There was a sense of hurry; this you'd planned and that you'd intended, and you had to keep up or be left behind. After supper—dinner of course to you precise Midwesterners—you had but barely time to dodge out and get in a few scattered licks before darkness. And, being hurried, you didn't quite get the full savor of it. For gardening, in its essence, is a thing of leisure, and even moving a clump of phlox demands a certain debate. Here? There? Or would it look better yonder, against the tiger lilies? You have to walk about, and shut one eye at it from this angle and from that, and scratch the back of your head over it. Hurry, and you'll regret it later. But with that short evening, and with darkness curling over your head like a wave from the east, you had to hurry. Linger, and you'd be setting your lines for the new garden path in the dark.

* * *

BUT NOW, SINCE we moved the clock hands forward, all that's changed. You're not rushed. Time slows, and runs quietly. You've leisure, now, to do your spading in a proper manner, to turn the clods and break them to brown moistness, to lean on the spade and look about you. The long sunlight comes now through the thickening maples; already they're blossoming and the bloom is an incredibly delicate misty green and the shy leaves droop like small hands from dainty wrists. Soon they'll thicken and darken and be spread boldly for the pouring largesse of the golden sun and the silver rain; now they droop over the slender pendants of blossom. You've time to work that over, now that this extra hour is yours. How is it that, with every Spring, these old trees renew their youth, and ever in the same manner? The boles are thick, the topmost branches are pinnacles against the evening blue that shades to green; yet match their leaves against those of the youngest cadet, a last year's seedling against the wall, and what's the difference? And the pines, too. The brown candles above the barn roof are exactly those of the knee high come-by-chance, half lost in the thick orchard grass. Odd. You'd expect the old trees, after all their years, to do things differently. Yet they do not; still, for all their summers, their new growth follows the old pattern. You wonder, and you fall to and dig again, turning the brown earth. Are there new patterns, after all?

* * *

A FINE LEISURE there is about all these evenings now. You can do your stint, and keep up with the procession, and still have time and enough to poke about. Over the gray stone wall your neighbor Lee's orchard smolders into blossom; Gravensteins are white drifting wraiths of smoke, and Baldwins are flushed pink with the glow beneath. Lee is spraying in the windless calm of this evening; you hear the rumbling grumble of his tractor, the muffled bark of the compressor; a fine, motionless mist arches and lifts, thins and dissolves as he moves along the rows. And like a mist, like the domed gossamer yurts of nomads who have moved in on the south wind, are the elms and maples studding the shallow valley of Jaalam Town. A month past this valley was still the dun brown of winter; a month hence it will be solidly and richly green. But now it is faint coral, and misty green, and a pure, lambent white where the tall crab apple by Jim Kibbee's door raises its fountain of bloom. Quietly, inevitably, the green tide of summer steals toward flood; now when the wind is east and chill, there is a trough in the wave; now when the May sun is warm and friendly, the wave comes to a sudden crest and almost you can see the small shy leaves wax strong and lusty. Brown bees bumble about the pink and white pillows of ground phlox in the rock garden; you wonder idly what they make of this extra hour, what measure of time is theirs.

* * *

THEY HAVE NONE, and perhaps they are the better for it. What was it that Thoreau wrote? "I love a broad margin to my life." That's it. Too often the pages are crowded, the type small; we try to get too much in—and so we get too little. We crowd the margin to the very edge, and add footnotes and references and comments, and still we're never quite satisfied with it. Still we haven't said what we intended saying. But it's not more words that we need, but fewer.

And now there's this margin added to the day's page. The low sun lingers in the west; you've done what you planned to do, and more. Still there's time to poke about, to see how the trimmed grapevines are unfolding their first cautious, geranium-colored leaves, how the lacquered lilac leaves thicken and broaden under yet unopened plumes of blossom. You drop over the wall and go leisurely through your neighbor George's currant bushes, between the neat green rows of his garden, past his tropical growth of rhubarb. Boys are playing ball in Hammett's field, and in the evening hush their calls are diluted and clear. A lawnmower drones; there is the scent of apple bloom, of cut grass, of paint. George, brush in hand and paint pot at elbow, makes languid gestures toward a screen door.

Now you, of course, did yours—how long ago? You've forgotten. Almost time to take them off again, it seems.

"Some folks," George says tranquilly, "are always behind with their chores. I took these off yesterday. Putting storm windows on tomorrow. Siddown."

* * *

YOU BRAG OF what you've done since supper. George brags. If you'd followed him! You both grin contentedly, now that this New England convention is fulfilled. Swallows weave intricate traceries against the deepening blue and in the valley below the green grows more mistily dim. You talk idly, scribbling comments on the day's page, clarifying the text and giving its homely and everyday words a richer meaning. Then there are lights in the valley, a small wind ruffling the slender fingers of the maple leaves; in the deepening dusk a whippoorwill pumps golden notes from an inexhaustible well. The tune marches with you as at last you fumble your way homeward, past the neat garden rows, through the mounded jungle of rhubarb, over the shadowy wall. Over the valley the town clock tells the hour, and the slow, humming notes linger as you count. So late? Only one extra hour? But how much you've done with it.

I told you; you can't measure it. But where does it come from? You borrow it, of course, and pay it back in September. But what interest you get on your borrowing!

DANIEL CHASE

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THE LITTLE FAWN, *by Billie Waters*

IN 1933 Miss Billie Waters, a young and comparatively unknown English artist, exhibited in the Leicester Galleries, London. The critics spoke well of her "careful craftsmanship," her "rhythmic patterns," her "fantasy." Some time later, when "The Little Fawn" made its appearance in the art shops, it rapidly became one of the most desired prints of the year.

Miss Waters has a tender feeling for all young animals, deer especially. She will tell you that she has enjoyed painting them ever since the time she walked through a forest in North Devon and saw between the trees some beautiful, almost pure white, young fallow deer playing in the glade. The fawn of this painting, however, was sketched later in the London Zoo, where Miss Waters finds many of her models.

Tiring of various London art schools, Billie Waters worked with the artists, Ernest and Dod Proctor, at Newlyn in Cornwall, where she spent some years. But now, save for brief moments in the country, she works consistently in London, at her studio in a quiet corner of Chelsea.

Her work is almost entirely of animals, flowers, and clean-swept country landscapes. In it she uses an oil medium which she makes herself, and which, spread very thin, gives the effect of tempera. A tiny blue flower appears in most of her pictures, slightly reminiscent of Whistler's butterfly. Her figures are clean-cut, set against soft-hued, tapestried backgrounds which are patterned with flowers and foliage.

Jenny Wren

"THIS," said the learned gentleman,
Pointing to his chart
With a brisk tap-tap,
"Is troglodytes aedon,
A small bird;
Quite a small bird
Which holds a large place
In everybody's heart."

Troglodytes,
Indeed!
I can't even speak the word
I confess,
But I can guess
How Jenny Wren
Would scold
To be told
Her name is really
Troglodytes aedon!

Take it calmly?
Not she!
From every branch
Of every tree
She'd lament it,
And resent it,
And demand the learned gentleman
Repent it!

She'd so fuss and fume and chatter
In her sputtering indignation
That the learned gentleman,
There and then,
Would be coming out to say,
As well he may:
"Why, what in all creation
Is the matter—
Jenny Wren?"

REBA M. STEVENS

Rain on the Côte d'Azur

RAIN! It falls in wavering, slanted sheets; wind-blown from a gray sea, clouded and dim. The light is insufficient to mark foreground or distance, or even from near objects to throw a definite shadow. Up on the Moyenne Corniche water runs in the gutters; and every passing automobile flings a shower of drops from its flying wheels. Water runs in trickles and rivulets down the scarped sides of the quarries along the climbing road to La Turbie; it dances off a shelf of rock or down a narrow cleft, to disappear gurgling and chuckling into some tiny gully under a great bush of spurge or a tussock of wild rosemary. Yesterday the olive trunks were shadow gray; today they are carved and polished ebony, the slender leaves trembling and swaying under the sheeted downpour, gleaming whitely along their finely-penciled edges.

Yet, even in this chastened light, there is color. The sharp, vivid green of springing grass under the olive trees; a rippling shower of gold in a villa garden, where mimosa tosses protesting arms against the storm. And young almond trees have flung abroad sprays of rose-pink, starlike blossoms; while double cherry opens in a snowfall of white rosettes, beside some red-tiled cottage. In the cloudy landscape they are like bright jewels upon a gown of gray velvet.

As the road zigzags upward, nearer to the battlemented rocks that crown the scarred hillside, there is less shelter from the storm. The moist earth is orange-red, slippery beneath the feet; and, as one shortens the distance along a mountain track, it becomes instinctive to seek out the slatelike slabs where there is safe foothold, even if one clatters noisily among loosely packed stones and shingle. Thorny shrubs tear at one's skirts. Away from the road the country is completely solitary and deserted; not a sound but the patter of rain on the spread umbrella, the rattle of stone or crunch of pebble underfoot, and the songs, sung in a somewhat breathless monotone, as one climbs. Everything seems so clean, so washed and newly polished; there is such a sheen on wet rocks, dripping tree trunks, swaying shrubs and shining grasses. Yesterday the earth was dry, thirsty, and crumbling, its flying dust sweeping in eddies before the breeze; now it is deeply warm in color, consolidated, verdant, springing with vitality, beauty, fragrance.

The torrents of rain have now lessened to the gentlest drizzle. Over the sea a faint, pale gleam lightens the weight of mist, the wrack of rain clouds. The wind freshens, till each stone pine, each olive tree, shakes down an individual shower of cool, shining drops upon the passer-by. It is their benediction, their thanksgiving for the vivifying refreshment they have just received. A shaft of sunlight breaks through the clouds, tips the olive branches with silver, hangs the pines with chains of diamonds. Almond and mimosa flutter their gay ribands of color. Pool and rivulet, with flash and sparkle and tinkling music, join in a merry dance. The sea changes swiftly from onyx to aquamarine, from turquoise to sapphire. The rain has ceased, the clouds melt away. Out comes the sun. The world rejoices!

F. M. R.

The Spell Was Broken

AT SEVEN, before the grass has risen,
I have seen in the sedge
At the sleepy river's edge
A fairy fettered in a cobweb prison.

At seven, before a sound was spoken,
From the cool gloom gliding
The iron sun came riding
And the silver fetters sank and the spell was broken.

CHARLES MALAM

Dispensing With Excess Baggage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STUDENT, who had arrived for her first year at a university, looked ruefully after the departing expressman, to whom she had just paid several dollars for excess baggage. As she unpacked her trunk later in the day, a number of things, bulky, heavy, and not especially useful, were removed, and a lesson about selecting appropriate baggage was learned. In looking back on the incident, the former student has drawn from that experience a vastly more important lesson about the necessity of relinquishing mental excess baggage, with which one is so often loath to part, and for which one almost invariably pays a heavy penalty.

One of the innumerable practical applications of Christian Science is the detecting and disposing of mental excess baggage. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, contains passage after passage explaining how to lay hold upon the true sense of existence, and cast off the mortal beliefs and fears which cripple our capacities and paralyze our progress with their subtly closing tentacles.

Any person who has ever pursued a direct line of study toward some definite end, knows how fruitless for that specific work would be years of study spent on a totally unrelated subject. How much more, then, should we recognize the futility of the testimony of the material senses as a means for gaining the realization of spiritual life, the calm, unceasing reflection of God, infinite Life, which every person must some day claim as his own.

In progressing toward this goal, we find our truly important work summed up in these words (Science and Health, p. 486): "Earth's preparatory school must be improved to the utmost." Mrs. Eddy makes this point equally decisive in another passage, where she says (*ibid.*, p. 90), "The understanding and recognition of Spirit must finally come, and we may as well improve our time in solving the mysteries of being through an apprehension of divine Principle."

Improving our thinking in "earth's preparatory school" consists in acquiring spiritual understanding, for, obviously, only spiritual understanding can cognize the things of Spirit. Referring to our material acquisitions, Paul says plainly in his first epistle to Timothy (6:6, 7, 8): "But godliness with contentment is great gain. For we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. And having food and raiment let us be therewith content." Mrs. Eddy wrote in Science and Health (p. 291): "As man falleth asleep, so shall he awake. As death findeth mortal man, so shall he be after death, until probation and growth shall effect the needed change."

What is it, then, which we can carry with us always? What is it that we can use as we awake to know God? Shall we spend all our days accumulating something which is unreal, or strive to awake to our true existence as spiritual? Certainly, nothing of worldly goods is real. Our consciousness is always with us; and whatever in it is harmful or useless must be disposed of here or hereafter. Therefore, how important it is that we begin this sorting process without delay, in order that we may be laying up true riches, as well as enabling ourselves to walk with a freer step, more upright, more fearless, in this present time.

Mental "excess baggage" is not difficult to dispense with. Whatever is unlike good, unlike love, is unknown to God, and therefore unknown to His ideas—His children—and is no part of them. God's children do not need—indeed, they cannot have—anything which God Himself has not already given them. Therefore, as our consciousness is spiritualized, we cast out thoughts which depress, defile, or tend to mental idleness; desires which gravitate selfishly toward "mine" and "me"; concepts of ourselves, our brother man, or our heavenly Father as unkind, unjust, withholding good, or as knowing or expressing anything unlike Love.

One student of Christian Science found it helpful in weighing a thought or motive to consider whether Jesus would have included it in his consciousness on his journey Spiritward. If in her heart she could not honestly believe that he would have done so, she found she could with advantage leave it behind.

Superficialities in thought are manifested outwardly in distressing and annoying ways. In fact, any unhappy human condition is only a mental condition expressed. A restless pursuit after material objects, a discontented urge to be always going somewhere or seeking to be amused, a relish for gossip, a tendency to shift responsibility to more willing shoulders—these and numerous other unspiritual conditions are indications of a self-imposed mental burden. And the penalty for carrying it about—the penalty of wretched lives, broken homes, sick bodies and businesses, and poverty-ridden conditions—is not removed until the false mental burden is cast aside with finality.

May we pray for a more Christlike wisdom and discernment—oh, earnestly!—so that each new morning we may proceed on our spiritual journey with equipment containing less and less of mortal beliefs and more and more of divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Fare a meno del Bagaglio Eccessivo

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

UNA studentessa, che era arrivata per il suo primo anno ad una università, seguì tristemente cogli occhi il facchino che se ne andava, al quale aveva pagato un momento prima parecchi dollari per bagaglio eccessivo. Mentre stava vuotando il suo baule più tardi nella giornata, ne tolse parecchie cose, voluminose, pesanti e non particolarmente utili, ed imparò una lezione sulla scelta di bagaglio conveniente. Nel ripensare all'incidente, l'exstudentessa ha derivato da quell'esperienza una lezione ben più importante sulla necessità di abbandonare bagaglio mentale eccessivo, che spesso dispiace di lasciare, e per il quale quasi invariabilmente si paga una grave ammenda.

Una delle innumerevoli applicazioni pratiche della Scienza Cristiana è la scoperta e l'abbandono del bagaglio mentale eccessivo. Il libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mary Baker Eddy, contiene molti passi che spiegano il modo d'impadronirsi del vero senso dell'esistenza e di liberarsi dalle credenze e paure mortali che storpiano le nostre capacità e paralizzano il nostro progresso coi loro tentacoli che si vanno chiudendo astutamente.

Qualsiasi persona che abbia mai seguita una linea diretta di studio verso una meta definita, sa quanto sarebbe infruttuoso per quel lavoro specifico di dedicare anni di studio ad un soggetto del tutto distinto. Quanto più, dunque, non dobbiamo riconoscere la futilità della testimonianza dei sensi materiali quale mezzo per raggiungere la realizzazione della vita spirituale, la calma, incessante riflessione di Dio, Vita infinita, che ogni persona deve un giorno appropriarsi.

Nel progredire verso questa meta, troviamo che il nostro lavoro veramente importante è riassunto in queste parole (*Science and Health*, pag. 486): "La scuola terrestre preparatoria deve essere migliorata all'estremo". Mrs. Eddy mette alla luce non meno decisamente questo argomento in un altro passaggio, dove dice (*ibid.*, pag. 90): "La comprensione ed il riconoscimento dello Spirito devono finalmente venire, ed è bene far buon uso del nostro tempo nel risolvere il mistero dell'essere coll'apprendimento del divino Principio".

Migliorare il nostro modo di pensare nella "scuola terrestre preparatoria" consiste nell'acquistare comprensione spirituale poichè, evidentemente, soltanto la comprensione spirituale può conoscere le cose dello Spirito. Alludendo ai nostri acquisti materiali, Paolo dice chiaramente nella sua prima epistola a Timoteo (6:6-8): "Or la pietà con animo contento del proprio stato, è un gran guadagno; poichè non abbiam portato nulla nel mondo, perchè non ne possiamo neanche portar via nulla; ma avendo di che nudrirci e di che coprirci, saremo di questo contenti". Mrs. Eddy scrisse in *Science and Health* (pag. 291): "Como l'uomo si addormenta così si sveglierà. Come la morte trova l'uomo mortale, così egli sarà dopo la morte, fino a che un periodo di prova e di crescita non effettuerà il cambiamento occorrente".

Qual'è dunque la cosa che possiamo sempre portare con noi? Che cos'è che possiamo usare quando ci svegliamo a conoscere Dio? Dedicheremo tutte le nostre giornate ad accumulare qualcosa che è irreale, o ci sforzeremo di riconoscere la nostra vera esistenza come spirituale? Certo, niente dei beni mondani è reale. La nostra consapevolezza è sempre con noi; e di qualsiasi cosa in essa dannosa o inutile dobbiamo disfarci qui o nel futuro. Perciò, com'è importante che noi iniziamo il processo di scelta senz'indugio, affinchè noi possiamo mettere da parte vere ricchezze, come pure renderci capaci di camminare con un passo più libero, più giusti, più intrepidi, in questo tempo presente.

"Bagaglio eccesivo" mentale non è difficile a lasciare. Tutto quello che è diverso dal bene, diverso dall'amore, è ignoto a Dio, e quindi ignoto alle Sue idee—i Suoi figliuoli—e non ne fa parte. Ai figliuoli di Dio non occorre—in realtà non possono avere—cosa alcuna che Dio Stesso non abbia già dato loro. Perciò in misura che la nostra coscienza è spiritualizzata, buttiamo via pensieri che deprimono, contaminano, o tendono verso l'ozio mentale; desideri che gravitano egoisticamente verso il "mio" e "me"; concetti di noi stessi, dell'uomo nostro fratello, o del nostro Padre celeste, quali scortesi, ingiusti, trattenenti il bene, o quali consapevoli, o manifestanti, checchessia diverso dall'Amore.

Una studiosa della Scienza Cristiana trovò che era giovevole nel ponderare un pensiero o motivo di considerare se Gesù l'avrebbe incluso nella sua consapevolezza nel suo viaggio verso lo Spirito. Se nel suo cuore essa non poteva onestamente credere che egli l'avrebbe fatto, essa trovò che poteva con vantaggio abbandonarlo.

Le superficialità nel pensiero si manifestano esternamente in modi affliggenti e noiosi. In realtà, ogni condizione umana infelice è soltanto una condizione mentale espressa. Una caccia irrequieta ad oggetti materiali, un impulso scontento di andare continuamente in qualche luogo o cercare di divertirsi, deliziarsi nelle ciarle, una tendenza a passare la responsabilità a spalle più pronte—queste e molte altre condizioni non spirituali sono indicazioni di un gravame mentale che ci s'impone da sè. E la pena per portarlo in giro—la pena di vite miserabili, case rovinate, corpi ed affari infermi e condizioni di estrema miseria—non viene cancellata fino a che il falso gravame mentale non venga gettato da parte con finalità.

Preghiamo per una saggezza ed un discernimento più simili a quelli del Cristo—oh, sinceramente!—così che ogni nuova mattina possiamo procedere sul nostro viaggio spirituale con fornimento che contiene sempre meno credenze mortali e sempre più divino Amore.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Plantation Noon

SUMMER pushed up her growing things with ardor. Cover spread everywhere, thicker and yet thicker. In their nightly wanderings the foxes traversed tilled fields: Cotton, with the soil stirred loose between the rows by man's labor. Corn, growing tall noisily on hot nights, rustling, expanding, crackling in green urgency. More fields lay fallow than tilled. Long ditches separated the fields, ditches with banks hidden in tangled brambles and vines interlaced with gracile, waving saplings. Possessively the stout vines entwined themselves across the ditches, bending all foliage in their twisty fingers. In dry weather the foxes could stir abroad by daylight, when they chose, traversing these thatched thoroughfares with small fear of being seen by human eyes. A little after sunrise they couched in cool shadow, under a bank. Sometimes they woke, listening to bird cries or the long, musical calls of plowmen. Then they would smile their contentment and lick each other's masks, or rolling on their backs try to bite the beams of sunlight that made pied patterns in their quiet shade.

All one morning, from their couches, the foxes heard distant man-calls. Near their bank the shadow of a lone persimmon tree slowly shortened westward until at mid-day it was a dwarf and had crept in under the trunk, lying darkly upon the ground about the roots. Across the fields, where furrows freshly turned by the plow were soaking up the sunshine, came the slow bong-dong of a bell. The bell was swinging in a little wooden belfry between the House and the Quarters. On her perch in the belfry a barn owl blinked heavy-lidded eyes and muttered her complaint, as she had muttered complainingly for many a day at being disturbed. The bell, with its felt-covered clapper, was announcing the siesta. It was heard with pleasure by the plowmen, who unhooked jingling trace-chains from singletrees, hung chains upon hames and climbed upon their mules. Sitting sidewise with dangling legs, they rode toward the grove.

A deep noontide stillness fell upon the fields. Even the crows sought shelter from the heat. The foxes, stirring, dug shallow pits in the loose soil of the bank with their forepaws, flattening themselves in the cool earth for comfort.

In the grove dozing mules switched flies. The Negroes, having eaten heavily of cornbread, fat back, and greens, lay down to sleep, covering their faces with their wide straw hats. Sweat-cooled bodies relaxed. Presently two colored lads who, during the morning, had carried pails of spring water, with gourds to drink from, to the plowmen, came laden with watermelons from the springhouse. The sleeping men roused; with good-natured shouts and laughter they ate the luscious red slices. Some of them broke off chunks of the green rind and fed it to their mules. When the bell creaked and swung again in the belfry, they heaved themselves back upon their patient, sweat-straked beasts, pausing at the water-trough to offer a last chance to drink, and then headed for the fields again.—R. P. HARRISS, in "The Foxes." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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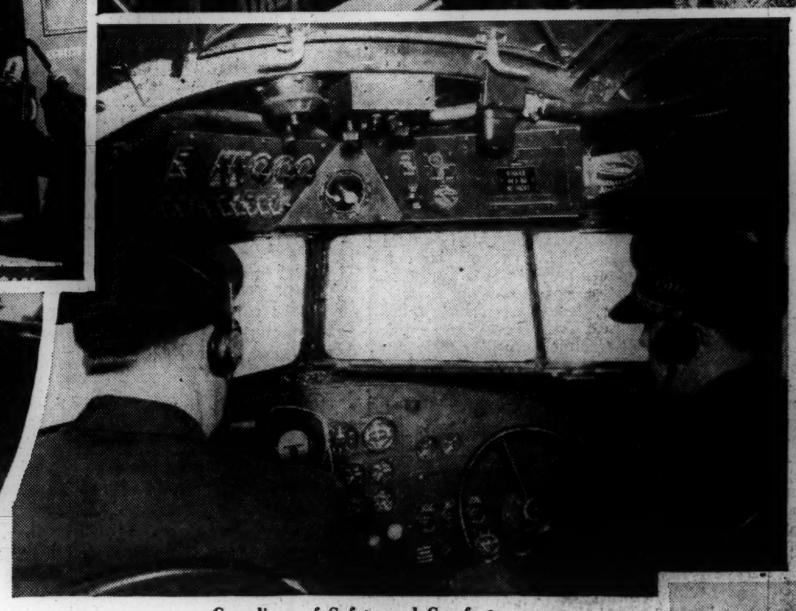
It's 'O, the Call of the Open Skies' With the Monitor Cameraman

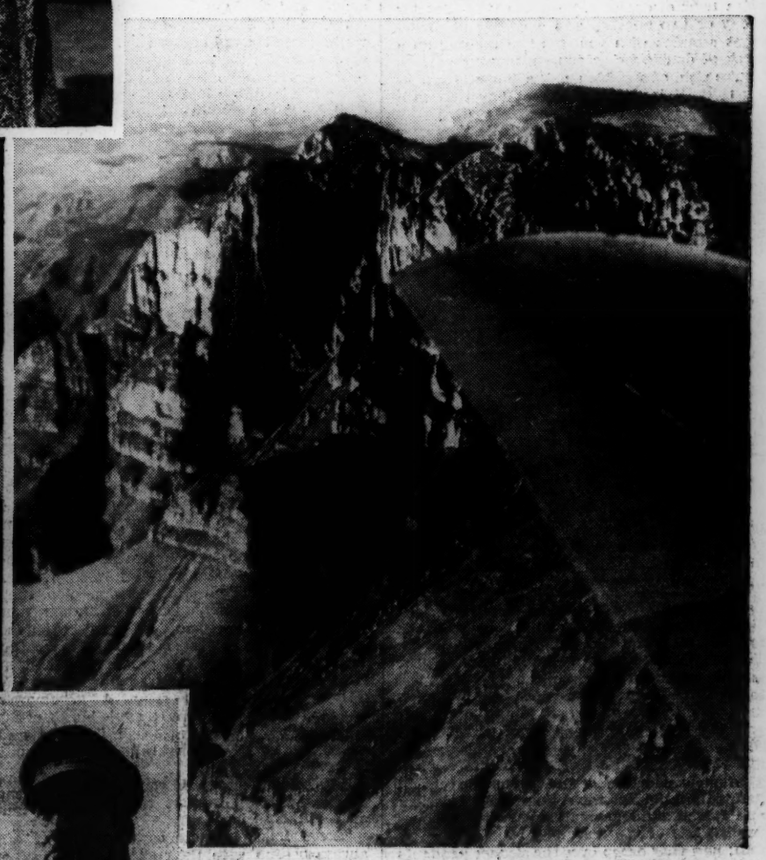
Start of Transcontinental Trip
Plane Ready for Takeoff at Boston Airport

Finish of Transcontinental Trip
Three Thousand Miles From Boston, the Plane Lands at Grand Central Airport, Glendale, Calif.

Pilots Checking In
At Little Rock, Ark., Progress of the Flight Is Entered in the Official Log. Inset—Walter Jordan, Monitor Cameraman



Guardians of Safety and Comfort
Stewardess Checking In Passengers, and Pilots Watching Complicated Instruments



Over Continent's Backbone
Guadalupe Pass, Near El Paso, Texas, Falls Away Below at More Than 9000 Feet Elevation

Ten Thousand Miles by Air In Search of a Photograph

News cameramen seeking to keep pace with America's swift progress have to take wings.

Dams building. Bridges building. Deserts feeling the control of fertility-bearing waters that once ravaged the countryside in needless floods. New cities building. Communications by land, water and air weave America's latest conquests of a continent.

In Boston, teletype machines click the story. But one good picture may tell more than thousands of words. Monitor cameramen roam constantly on the trail of the news. When the call is in California, Chief Cameraman Walter Jordan packs his air bags, sees to his lenses, and renews acquaintance with his friends of the air lanes.

Recently he left Boston for Newark, then on to Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth and El Paso in Texas, Phoenix in Arizona, and California. Hundreds of pictures were taken. Then he swung back through Arkansas, Tennessee and Washington, D. C.

By day and by night the sky giants stride on invisible boots. They lift their heads above storms into sunshine or moonlight. Calm and brilliant stars wait above the fog.

A dot on the horizon pushes out wings and develops whirling blades of steel. The Eastbound plane drones near, then passes like a gasp. While the eye winks, tons of steel and fabric hurtle past each other and are 600 feet apart, at a combined passing velocity of seven miles a minute.

On this page Mr. Jordan shares some of his adventures with Monitor readers.

Metal Bird Alights for a Drink
Refueling at the Municipal Airport, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Great Cities Become Miniatures From the Air
El Paso, Texas, Sweeping Up Toward the Franklin Mountains. Pictures Like This, Made From the Plane's Window, Have to Be Guarded Against Reflected Streaks of Light

Ready to Skim Into the Night
Once Trains Ran Only by Day, Then Passengers Had to Sit Up in Chair Cars. Passenger Planes at First Ran Only by Day. Now They Are "Flying Pullmans"

Crumpled Waste Awaiting Reclamation
Erosion in American Desert. Inset—Starter Flashes "Go" Signal for Takeoff in California

In the Land of Palms
At Phoenix, Ariz., the Monitor Cameraman Lands to Photograph Adobe Buildings, Date Palms Like Those Shown Outside the Airport Terminal, and Other Features of This Desert City

Boston Shows Big Drop in Fire Loss; N. E. Rail Strike Issue Rests on Vote

Boston Today

Boston Losses By Fire Reduced

Increased vigilance by fire inspectors and "100 per cent co-operation by owners of two-family and single houses" have been the chief contributing factors toward the reduction of fire losses in Boston from $5,200,000 in 1929 to $2,033,000 in 1935, said Samuel Pope, fire prevention chief of Boston, today.

Mr. Pope stated that in the course of 350,000 inspections made last year, 30,000 hazards had been corrected, 10,000 oil burners had been inspected and 2000 fire prevention equipment instruments had been installed.

Owners of single and two-family houses are not required by law to have their buildings inspected, said Mr. Pope, but they have voluntarily done so, thus making possible a widespread avoidance of fire losses which might not otherwise have been achieved. Reductions of losses in this type of fire alone have been cut from $506,881 in 1931 to $203,000 in 1935.

The fire prevention chief also stated that arson cases had fallen 25 per cent last year and that suspicious fires had been cut by nearly the same percentage. Police vigilance has played an important part in this type of fire reduction, he said.

Mr. Pope explained that fire loss reduction in Boston has not been accompanied by reduced insurance rates because this city is part of a large area and is not taken by itself alone. Thus, Boston suffers for other cities' fire losses.

Here is the year-by-year record since 1929, which shows the gradual decline in fire losses over this period:

1929	$5,200,000
1930	4,593,000
1931	4,115,000
1932	4,240,000
1933	2,359,000
1934	2,332,000
1935	2,033,000

Budget Battle In Conference

Despite the complete defeat suffered by the Republicans on all of the major items in the budget, they were still battling today against increases in some of the less important appropriations. The budget has now returned to the Senate after the refusal of the House to concur in the seven reductions affected by the upper branch.

Gathering their forces the Republican majority in the Senate defeated a measure to concur with the House in its restoration of the cuts, the principal interest centering around reduction of $14,000 in the appropriation for the Alcoholic Beverage Commission. Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke (D) asked the Senate to recede from its position on the reductions in order to speed passage of the budget. Republican floor-leader Senator Donald W. Nicholson, objecting, said he hoped that the Senate would stand on its previous actions.

The Hurley motion was defeated, which necessitated the formation of a conference committee composed of members of the House and Senate appointed by the heads of the respective bodies. This committee will take under advisement all differences existing between the budget recommendations of the House and Senate and will compromise on them. Their decision will be the final budget.

Students Told Success Maxims

There's a new old-fashioned kind of social science being taught at Boston University these days. Professor Guillermo Hall, in preparing his charges for commencement, minces no words in telling them that in education as in industry, there is considerable overproduction. If college students would be successful in life, they must sell ideas to prospective employers, as well as sell themselves.

Here are a few maxims from the lectures of Professor Hall:

"Courtesy that results from kindly thought is a principal asset. Think kindly of one another.

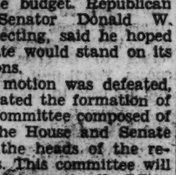
"It is not enough to be honest; you must appear honest.

"Big business is done with big people; you must be big to get it.

"Slovenly English, like slovenly appearance, creates an unfavorable impression."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight and Wednesday, possibly preceded by showers late this afternoon; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Maine: Cloudy with showers this afternoon and in east and north portion tonight, cooler in west portion tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and cooler tonight and Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with showers this afternoon and probably in north portion tonight, cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to north winds and mostly overcast weather, with showers near Eastport tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	91	Minneapolis	50	68
Bermuda	72	74	New Orleans	72	80
Chicago	58	78	New York	68	86
Denver	60	76	Norfolk	72	88
Helena	56	76	Philadelphia	70	90
Jacksonville	74	82	St. Louis	62	78
Kansas City	56	80	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	66	88
Miami	74	80			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., May 19.
B—Maximum, May 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10.52 p. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Wednesday, 11.28 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

Quincy Seeks to Collect $800 Taxes on Dolan Yacht

The yacht Maicaway, often described as palatial, belonging to Edmund L. Dolan, former Boston city treasurer, has three years delinquent taxes outstanding against it and the city of Quincy is "going out to collect." Quincy's Mayor, Thomas F. Burgin announced today. The amount due is a little less than $800, the Mayor said. He did not describe what collection steps were being taken.

Interest in the yacht, on which Mr. Dolan and Governor Curley frequently took trips in years gone by, was aroused today when it was disclosed that Mr. Dolan is $927.50 in arrears in the taxes on his Jamaicaway home, located near Governor Curley's home. It is threatened with tax sale.

Mr. Dolan is scheduled to defend an equity suit early next month, brought in Suffolk Superior Court by the city of Boston. The suit seeks an accounting of $250,000 in reputed profits allegedly wrongfully realized by Mr. Dolan and certain associates from city bond transactions during his incumbency of the treasurership.

The yacht is 91 feet long, 90 gross tons, has 700 horsepower and requires a six-man crew. It was built in Nyack, N. Y. in 1928. Mr. Dolan purchased it in 1931, while he was treasurer, from Albert L. Smith of Philadelphia. It is understood to be assessed at $8000.

Raising Religious Issue Is Denied

James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, gave out the information today that the law forbidding school superintendents to ask the religious preferences of applicants for teaching positions was passed 20 years ago. He suggested that it was about time school officials knew that it was on the books.

The commissioner was referring to the cases of certain school superintendents who have permitted application blanks to be issued to prospective school teachers containing the religious query. Both have said that, to the best of their knowledge, the question was obliterated. The blanks, they said were ordered from a firm, which provides this type of form sheet.

Said Commissioner Reardon:

"It has not been my intention to promote any controversy nor to interfere in any way with the rights of local school committees. . . . It appears to me that after 20 years, competent public school officials of Massachusetts should be acquainted with the laws of the Commonwealth relating to the schools. . . . The oversight indicates a laxity which should not be tolerated. . . .

"The stake at issue," he continued, "is simply justice for every resident of the Commonwealth, no matter what his religion. The public schools, by their very nature, belong to the whole people, not to any particular religious group."

In the meantime, J. Stearns Cushing, superintendent of schools in Middleboro, Mass., declared that he had never asked any teacher his or her religious preference. He stated that one out of every three teachers appointed during his nine years as superintendent had been of the Roman Catholic faith. Mr. Cushing's statement came in answer to the charges made yesterday by Mr. Reardon.

Mr. Reardon turned over to Attorney General Paul A. Dever application blanks handed out in Burlington and Middleboro which contained questions asking for the religious denomination of the applicants. The attorney general has stated that he will ask Mr. Cushing and Eugene C. Vining, superintendent of Burlington schools, to answer the assertions of Mr. Reardon.

"Out of the 16 Catholic teachers in Middleboro 13 have been appointed during my administration as superintendent," said Mr. Cushing today. "Does this look like religious discrimination?"

Both superintendents said that they had used application blanks which contained a question on religious preference, but that they had been in the habit of deleting this query.

Mr. Vining said that if any blanks had gone out with this question not scratched off, it was without his knowledge. Mr. Cushing admitted that he had probably "slipped up" now and then.

"I guess I'll have to throw all those forms away now," he said today.

Except to deny conscious violation of the law, both superintendents refused to make any public comment on Mr. Reardon's accusation or his motives.

Other matters in the state education department which have continued to receive attention were:

1. Investigation of the disappearance of papers from the commissioner's office and also from the files of his subordinates.

2. Attack upon Mr. Reardon's proposal to classify all Massachusetts public and private schools into A and B groups by Senator Donald W. Nicholson, who characterized it as "a matter that ought to cause fear and trembling to every parent in the State."

3. Commissioner Reardon announced that applications used in Groton and Billerica had also been turned over to Attorney General Dever, because they contained the religious question.

Curley Is Firm On Judge Action

Disclosing that he had already received more than 125 letters from 300 judges in various parts of the Commonwealth reporting on their ages and state of health, Governor Curley today reaffirmed his intention of laying the matter before the public in a referendum if the Legislature doesn't pass suitable retirement laws. None of the letters, the Governor said, commented on his moves to retire justices over 70 on full pay.

He denied the allegation made in this morning's Herald that such a referendum would be illegal. The Governor said he would confer with his attorney (probably John P. Feeney) to decide whether suit would be filed against the newspaper for the report which he holds to be false.

"What," he demanded, "are referendums for if not to ascertain the will of the people?"

The Herald quoted what purported to be a section under the heading of referendums. This, the Herald said, exempted the judiciary from referendums.

The Governor appeared to be annoyed because he said the Herald distributed marked copies of the papers in Newton and Brookline.

Rail Vote Trend Is Toward Strike

Tabulation of ballots of firemen and hostlers of the Maine Central Railroad and the Portland Terminal Company, a part of the 3000 membership of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, show "better than 90 per cent" in favor of striking against three New England railroads which have refused to employ more than one man in the engineer's cab of the new streamline Diesel-powered trains.

With tabulation yet to be completed in the separate count for the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, the "better than 90 per cent" vote was announced late this afternoon by Samuel A. Boone, international vice-president of the brotherhood. The final count for the three roads, he said, will be in tomorrow.

Mr. Boone said that in the event of a similar vote by the B. & M. and the New Haven members, which include a number of "demoted engineers" or engineers, who because of hard times have been reduced to firemen, a committee will then name the date for the walkout.

The union contends that the absence of a second man in the cab of the 80-115-miles-an-hour trains creates a public hazard. This contention gave rise to a measure introduced in the General Assembly in Rhode Island in March designed to force the New Haven to carry two men instead of one, in the cab. This bill was defeated last month in the Rhode Island Senate by a vote of 22 to 19.

WEEI-Columbia Deal Is Revealed

How to reduce a radio signal into terms of dollars and cents was revealed today when the terms of the leasing of Station WEEI in Boston to the Columbia Broadcasting System became known.

Early in April Bostonians may recall Edison's president, Frank D. Comerford, announced that WEEI had been leased to the Columbia Broadcasting System. At the same time John Shepard III, owner of the Yankee Network, announced that WNAC would begin radiocasting the network programs now radiocast by WEEI.

At the time of the announcement the date of transfer of the stations was set for the fall. However, it became known today that the date of transferral is expected on Jan. 1, 1937, when WEEI will replace Station WNAC as the basic Columbia outlet in Boston. At the same time it is presumed WNAC will begin radiocasting the programs of the NBC-WEAF network relinquished by WEEI.

Under the terms of the lease WEEI is to be held by the Columbia system for seven years from April 2, 1936, for a monthly rental of $18,250. At the end of that period Columbia is to be given equal rights along with any other prospective purchaser to purchase the station, or continue the lease as conditions may warrant. This monthly figure puts WEEI's rental value at a little less than $250,000 a year.

The Edison company must, as its portion of the lease, co-operate in securing a 5000-watt license for WEEI and pay the cost of additional equipment, land, towers necessary to operate on the increased power up to a cost of $150,000. The present WEEI 1000-watt transmitter will be retained as an auxiliary transmitter when the 5000-watt installation is completed, for as long as Columbia desires.

According to informed radio opinion changes which Columbia may make in WEEI will be an installation of a half-wave antenna mast such as WNAC has at Squantum which will improve WEEI's signal in the metropolitan area. Larger studios and improved high fidelity broadcasting equipment may also be installed. Five thousand watts upon WEEI's frequency of 590 kilocycles is regarded in engineering circles as the equivalent to 50,000 to 100,000 watts on higher frequencies such as WAAB or WMEX. The "attenuation" or diminution of the signal is less at WEEI's frequency, according to radio engineers.

R. I. Democrats Facing Battle On Delegation

Opposition Threatened to Slate Selected by Party Leaders

Farley Is Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19—Although it was this state that gave the nation its first inkling a year ago that the Republican Party was still a very much live issue by sending Charles F. Risk to Congress, Rhode Island Democrats met here today for their annual convention, their ardor unabated. Election of Republican Risk was a seven-day wonder last August coming, as it did, in the wake of almost universal country-wide Democratic triumphs.

Purpose of the convention held in Elks auditorium was the election of 16 delegates and 16 alternates to next month's Philadelphia pow wow. Also on the program this afternoon was an address by Postmaster General Farley.

All For Roosevelt

Although there seems no doubt but that the 16 delegates, who will cast a half vote each at the convention, will vote as a unit for the renomination of President Roosevelt, there seemed to be a big doubt as to whether the slate selected by the executive committee of the state committee will be accepted.

There was no indication as to who would comprise the slate to be voted upon. Last night similar secrecy prevailed, with party leaders saying that no announcements would be made until the convention was called to order.

Reason for secrecy was said to be due to insistence of delegates representing followers of Thomas P. McCoy, Pawtucket city auditor, and Mayor Felix A. Toupin of Woonsocket, that they be represented—and well represented—in the proposed voting unit.

Harmony Move Fails

At a meeting held last week an effort was made to name a slate that would be acceptable to all factions and thus have a harmonious convention, but it was reliably learned that this move was unsuccessful. It is believed by many delegates that the reason the slate has been kept secret is so that the McCoy-Toupin group will not know whether they are to be favored or not, and thus be hindered in arranging a program in opposition to the "regular Democrats" headed by Chairman Thomas L. Kennelly and Gov. Theodore Francis Green.

Indications that the State Committee intended to prepare for any move on the part of the so-called "insurgents" were given late yesterday when it was announced that Thomas J. Flynn of Providence would be temporary chairman. This same Mr. Flynn presided over the Congressional Convention at which General Treasurer Antonio A. Prince was nominated as the Democratic candidate opposing Mr. Risk.

Center of Fight

Several times he ruled against the McCoy delegates who were advocating Mayor Toupin as the party's choice for Congress. As a result at the conclusion of the convention there was a wide-open split in the ranks of the Blackstone Valley Democrats which the Kennelly-Green unit claims was responsible for Congressman Risk's election instead of a "protest against the New Deal" as the press and G. O. P. leaders claimed throughout the nation.

There seemed no doubt but that the executive committee intended to name City Auditor McCoy to the delegate body, but others that he sought to have nominated with him will be banned, or so it was claimed by good authorities.

Campbell Goes to Prison

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19 (AP)—Harry Campbell, sentenced to life imprisonment in Federal Court last week after he pleaded guilty to participation in the $200,000 abduction of Banker Edward G. Bremer, was taken secretly to the Leavenworth Penitentiary May 17, it has been disclosed.

Curley Faces Big Fight On Judges Issue

Hostility on Many Sides Appears Against Plan to Force Measure

Another Joker Found

If Governor Curley plans to force legislative approval of his plan for retirement of aging judges, he must win the most severe battle of his career on Beacon Hill, it was learned today. He faces a hostile legislative judiciary committee and a General Court which may not be as yielding on the judges issue as it was in the budget contest.

Not even the Governor's threat to go directly to the people through an initiative petition, if the Legislature fails to act favorably, appeared to have any effect on the legislators hostile to the Governor's plans. Rather the opponents characterized the threat as an idle gesture, pointing to a specific constitutional provision which prohibits initiative petitions on judicial questions.

Overlooked Joker

This joker, which the Governor may have overlooked in his eagerness to swing a buldgeon over legislative heads, was discovered late last night. In the Constitution, under Article 48, Section 2, entitled "Excluded Matters," it is stated:

"No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts . . . shall be proposed by an initiative petition."

Obesrvers are at loss to figure out how the Governor could get around those provisions. The only possible way, most of them believe, is the circulation of an initiative petition for the calling of a constitutional convention only. At that constitutional convention the judges issue would be decided. However, such a convention would be held long after the Governor's present term ended.

Therefore, if, as his opponents charge, the Governor's main purpose in seeking a compulsory retirement plan for judges over 70 years of age should be to create openings for his faithful political followers, he would fall far short of that purpose.

Didn't Use Threat

During yesterday's conference with members of the legislative committee on judiciary, the Governor did not employ the threat to remove aging judges under Article 58, the constitutional provision under which he had originally proposed to act. That article is still there, however, and despite the general protest that followed the Governor's original announcement that he planned to examine all judges over 70 as to their mental and physical condition, some observers contend the Governor may resurrect that plan if everything else fails.

Meanwhile, legislators at present are ready to oppose the Governor vigorously on his retirement plan, which, although on the surface is a voluntary retirement system, is practically compulsory upon those judges who wish to obtain a pension equal to their present full salary If they fail to retire from "full active duty" within 60 days after reaching 70 years, they lose the full pay pension. Thereafter, when they retire, they will be eligible for only half-pay pension, under the plan drawn up by Judge Henry T. Lummus of the State Supreme Court for Governor Curley.

For Present Judges

Similar provisions are made for the present judges now over 70. They must voluntarily retire within 60 days after the effective date of the proposed act. Otherwise the retirement pension will be at half-pay instead of full-pay.

Among those who showed considerable resentment over the Governor's proposal was Representative Martin Hays of Brighton, House chairman of the judiciary committee.

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Field Is Crowded in Scramble For Lieutenant Governorship; Post Viewed as Steppingstone

Final Choice in Both Parties Rests Largely on State Standard Bearer—Many Hopefuls on Republican Side

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Political discussion to date has centered so completely upon possible candidates for United States Senator and Governor that announced and prospective candidates for Lieutenant Governor have received scant attention.

There are several men in both parties who are eager to run for the post of sub-chief executive, which in Massachusetts is a fairly active position. Often, too, it is a steppingstone into the Governor's chair at later elections.

Often a Steppingstone

While the Republicans were in power in Massacsusetts, the steppingstone feature became almost a tradition. Some examples of Lieutenant Governors who later sat in the "third floor front" office are Channing H. Cox, Alvan T. Fuller and Frank G. Allen. Senator David I. Walsh is an outstanding Democratic example of a politician to step from the office of Lieutenant Governor to Governor.

There is little doubt that all the present candidates and prospective candidates for Lieutenant Governor have the Governorship as a future goal, just as Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley now has.

On the Republican side, those already in the Lieutenant Governor field include State Senator William H. McSweeney of Salem, the man who handed the weapon of hope to the Republican Party last September when he won the special Second Essex District election to fill the senatorial position left vacant by the late Senator Albert Pierce, a Republican. Had a Democrat gained the vacant seat, the G. O. P. trough of political despond would have taken on Grand Canyon proportions.

Among the Candidates

Senator McSweeney gained a 4000-vote majority in the district that has been slipped gradually off the Republican slate. This vote-getting strength has influenced numerous Republican leaders to urge him to seek higher political office.

Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of Roxbury is also an announced candidate, but there are those who believe the Salem Senator to be the stronger vote-getter.

Mark N. Duff of New Bedford, former member of the Governor's Council, is another talked-of candidate. Originally his friends proposed him as a candidate for Governor but the boom failed to develop.

Representative John W. Lasell of Whitinsville is now booming Owen A. Hoban, district attorney of Worcester County, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Hoban is regarded as a powerful political factor in Worcester County. He and Winfield A. Schuster, member of the Governor's Council, undoubtedly

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Maine Proposes Steps for Revival Of Fish Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, May 19—A revitalized Maine fishing industry employing 50,000 persons and, ranking as a great major factor in the economic life of the state, is seen as a possibility by Rodney E. Feyler, Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, if a systematic plan of conservation, propagation, exploitation and salesmanship can be carried out.

Asserting that his department is putting into motion many plans to promote the welfare of the fishermen and the fisheries, he said that doubled, and even tripled, activity in the industry is not a remote dream but a logical possibility if the people of Maine really want it.

Mr. Feyler estimates that at present there are 20,000 persons employed in all branches of the industry in this State and that records show that there has been a steady decline for years. "My goal is not to let the situation handle itself and become more acute but to save this great industry for our State and see that its tremendous economic possibilities are taken full advantage of," he said.

First of all his department must receive the full co-operation of the people of Maine, Mr. Feyler declared as he sent forth a plea for all to become interested in an educational campaign that he is launching to sell more of the products of Maine fisheries to more Maine people and to make them more conscious of the importance of the industry.

"I want everyone to pledge themselves to eat more fish this summer," he said. "The department will provide menus and recipes and other interesting information of fish products as soon as they can be prepared. I am asking for the co-operation of the hotels and restaurants in stressing to a greater extent on their menus. After we have sold ourselves the fish industry and the excellence of Maine fish products, we will all become more interested in the welfare and great possibilities of this industry."

Chamber Elects New Officers And Charts Its Course

New officers were "signed on" today for the next voyage of the "good ship" Chamber of Commerce, out o' Boston.

It was the annual meeting, held at the Chamber headquarters, with the skipper, Eliot Wadsworth, presiding at the noon "mess." Ballots were cast by the "crew" between eight bells (high twelve to the landlubber) and six bells, or 3 p. m.

The skipper, otherwise known as president; the first mate, Melville D. Liming, listed on the "articles" as general secretary, and the chief engineer, Henry J. Nichols, alias treasurer, gave the "crew" a heart-to-heart talk after the mess boys had cleared away the dishes and retired to the "galley." Stress was laid on charting the course for the ensuing year to avoid shoals and ledges, reaching port next May under a full head of canvas and a rich cargo beneath hatches to benefit the entire community.

Nine "hands" were signed on, eight of them for three years and one for 12 months. The latter—David H. Howie, Fiduciary Trust Company. All bear the rank of "directors." The three-year term men: Albert G. Ferguson, insurance; Carleton Hunneman, Douglass & Hunneman; Jacob J. Kaplan, Nutter, McClennen & Fish; Herbert R. Morse, attorney; Everett Morss Jr., Simplex Wire & Cable Co.; Laurence O. Pratt, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, Inc.; John J. Robinson, New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.; J. Sidney Stone, Chamberlin, Stone & Bosson. Of the total, two were re-elected, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Howie.

Mrs. 'Bossy' Gillis Spoke and 'Bossy' Sighed and Signed

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 19 (AP)—The political astuteness of Mrs. Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis paid dividends for a second time yesterday.

When her mayor-husband was campaigning for office she told him not to talk. And he didn't, a most unusual thing for the garrulous gas-station proprietor. He won the election.

Last night Mrs. Gillis told him to talk. And he did.

He authorized payment of a $28,000 installment on the new high school. If he had not, he would have been adjudged in contempt of court.

Until yesterday, the mayor had raged that he'd rather go to jail than approve the installment until the City Council appropriated money to pay the salary of Calvin M. Wiley of New Haven, Conn., whom Mayor Gillis appointed inspector on the high school project.

But Mrs. Gillis pleaded with him. So did city officials. And to bring matters to a head, Gov. James M Curley's office told him he'd better make the payment. There was a summons right handy, they advised him.

So the Mayor sighed and signed. And Mr. Wiley keeps right on working—without pay—as he has been doing since early March.

Providence Reports Heavy Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19—Proof that political interest is running high in this city is seen in the voting registrations. During the past week the figures for number of persons registering to vote in November bounded up to record high totals.

So far 4277 more persons have registered this year than were registered in 1932, and 8668 more than were registered in 1934 for the corresponding periods. The total shows 38,0[illegible] now registered. Observers believe the 1932 record, highest the city has known with 70,237 names, will be surpassed this year.

Sims Demands More Rigid U.S. Neutral Policy

Admiral Cites Growing Demand for Effective Peace Measures

Hits War Traders

Lansbury Voices Plea for Amity at Mass Meeting

A growing demand by the American public for effective measures to prevent war was reported by Admiral William S. Sims today at the Peace Conference luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce.

Speaking at the closing meeting of the Emergency Peace Campaign, Admiral Sims said that the peace movement stressed especially the necessity of keeping this country out of any future world conflicts.

"The adoption of an effective neutrality policy in the face of conflicting political and economic policies, is not simple," he said. "All schemes conflict. Proponents of each claim that their plan will keep us out of war and deny that any of the others will. However, it is encouraging that all have the same declared end in view, that is peace.

Freedom of Seas

"Our old traditional policy, known as the freedom of the seas, not only claims that we have the 'right' of unlimited trade with all belligerents, but claims also the very dangerous 'right' to be protected in such trade by the armed forces of the United States. During the World War we insisted upon these alleged rights because of the abnormal prices belligerents had to pay for vitally necessary supplies which they could not produce while fighting—supplies without which it would be wholly impossible to keep on fighting.

"Such trading in the agonies of warring nations has been the subject of endless discussion. . . . Let us consider what our attitude and feelings would be if we were a belligerent and all the neutral nations were demanding and enforcing the freedom of the seas—freedom to supply the vital needs of our enemies as well as to supply us.

"If, under such conditions, it became apparent, as it did in the case of the Allies and Central Powers during the war, that we would be defeated if we could not prevent this "neutral" trade, you can readily imagine that we would do what Germany did under like conditions, that is, use every possible means to suppress such a trade, including an intensive submarine campaign against neutral and other shipping engaged in supplying our enemies.

War Trading Cited

"In the great war our traders profited enormously by supplying both sides with vast quantities of copper, cotton, rubber, oil and food without which they could not have continued the fighting. But for our insistence on this freedom of trade, the war would have been ended some years earlier and we would now be living in a different world.

"Also our neutrality policy demanded that we protect this trade with our armed forces. In their attempt to save themselves from defeat, the belligerents restricted this trade, sinking some of our ships and killing some of our people. The inevitable result was that we were forced to declare war in order to maintain those 'rights.' We all know the disastrous results. . . .

"Our Government has attempted to secure legislation that would save us from such a disaster in case of another great war. The law of August, 1935, made it mandatory upon the President to declare an embargo on munitions of war to all belligerents. The present Congress has continued this law until May, 1937, but has refused the President's request for authority to embargo essential war supplies. That means that in case another great war breaks out, our neutrality policy will be practically the same as it was in the World War.

War Traders Assailed

"The result is that the traders have won out. But don't let us be fooled by the talk about 'national honor, and 'respect for the flag.' Our 'neutrality' trade is blood-stained, immoral, inhuman and unchristian. It is war against humanity. Is this the will of our people? I don't believe it.

"Opposition to reasonable embargoes that would tend to keep us out of war is organized behind powerful lobbies. The people are not organized but they have an all-powerful voice when they make up their minds to use it. Fortunately, many peace organizations present the case of humanity versus war profits. I do not believe our people will long remain indifferent to their appeal. Watch the declarations concerning peace and neutrality in the political platform, soon to be drawn up."

Youth Protection

A girl of sixteen and a statesman of 77 joined forces in pleading for the protection of youth at the great mass meeting held last evening in Tremont Temple.

"I want to live! I want to grow up. Why shouldn't I?" was the concluding line of the prize winning letter on the subject, "Why I think wars must be stopped," read by the author of it, Pennell Crosby of Hingham, a pupil at the Derby Academy.

Hundreds of persons, filling the huge auditorium almost to capacity, cheered the youthful "peacemaker" and George Lansbury, British Labor leader, chief speaker at the Greater Boston Conference, today terminated the two-day convention in the nation-wide Emergency Peace Campaign, launched originally by

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What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

FINE ARTS—"Invitation to a Dance." 2:55, 5:45, 8:30. Also Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel." 1935 prize film. 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 9:50. Tomorrow: Yanina Jeimo in "Three Women." Beethoven's Symphony #3 in E Flat Major, recorded by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York. Daily at 12:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Florida Special," starring Jack Oakie and Sally Eilers. Fenway: 2:33, 5:06, 7:39, 10:12. Paramount: 9:05, 11:39 a. m., 2:13, 4:47, 7:20, 9:55. Also "Gentle Julia," with Jane Withers, Tom Brown and Marsha Hunt. Fenway: 1:15, 3:48, 6:20, 8:54. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:39, 6:13, 8:47.

EXETER—"Captain January," with Shirley Temple. 3:15, 6:25, 9:15. Also "The Widow From Monte Carlo," with Dolores Del Rio and Warren William. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55.

MEMORIAL — Technicolor film, "Dancing Pirate," with Charles Collins, Frank Morgan and Steffi Duna. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MODERN—Josephine Hutchinson and Pat O'Brien in "I Married a Doctor." 10:22 a. m., 1:08, 3:59, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Big Brown Eyes" with Cary Grant and Joan Bennett. 9, 11:46 a. m., 2:31, 5:28, 8:19.

METROPOLITAN — "Champagne Charlie," with Paul Cavanagh. 11:34 a. m., 2:06, 4:57, 7:48, 10:39. Stage: Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Unguarded Hour," with Loretta Young and Franchot Tone. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 6:45, 10:20. Also Warner Baxter in "Robin Hood of El Dorado." Orpheum: 10. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:45.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Captain January." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. And Al Jolson in "Singing Kid." 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

BOSTON—"King of the Damned," with Noah Beery, Conrad Veidt and Helen Vinson. 11:34 a. m., 2:03, 4:42, 7:21, 10. Also Wheeler and Woolsey in "Silly Billies." 10:07 a. m., 12:48, 3:25, 6:04, 8:43.

UNIVERSITY — Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Snowed Under" with George Brent. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Tonight at the Pops

March, "The Queen of Sheba"..Gounod
Overture, "The Secret of Suzanne" ..Wolf-Ferrari
Largo from the "New World" Symphony ..Dvorak
Third Slavonic Dance..Dvorak
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem...Sibelius
Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 in E-flat major ..Liszt
Soloist: DAI BUELL
Selection, "Music in the Air"..Kern
"The Skaters," Waltzes ...Waldteufel
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn
Valerius

TREMONT — Irene Dunne and Ralph Bellamy in "This Man Is Mine." 9:14 a. m., 12:16, 3:28, 6:40 9:52. Also the Marx Bros. in "A Night at the Opera." 10:30 a. m., 1.42, 4:54, 8:06. Tomorrow: Paul Muni in "Black Fury." Also "The Bishop Misbehaves," featuring Margaret O'Sullivan and Ed. Gwenn.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Headlines of 25 Years." "The Collie." "Star Reporter." "Rural Mexico." latest newsreels and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Shirley Temple in "Captain January." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Don't Get Personal," with Sally Eilers and James Dunn. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Music

PAINE HALL (Cambridge)—Concert by the Harvard and Radcliffe Music Clubs. 8:15.

WIDENER LIBRARY (Cambridge)—Second Tuesday evening yard concert by the Harvard Glee Club. 7. (Weather permitting.) Open to the public without charge.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge)—Concert by Margery Knowles, pianist; Arthur Welcome, tenor; Herbert Moss, bass, and Louise Faulkner, soprano. 8:15.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—State Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. Memorial High School, Townsend and Deckard Streets. 8:15.

Radio Programs
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Other Events

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Dinner to the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives. 7.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Yiddish Civic Art Theater, with orchestral concert, Charles Rosen, conductor. Y. M. H. A., 108 Seaver Street. 8

LEXINGTON WPA DRAMATICS — "The Patsy," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts, with orchestral concert, Robert Kelley, conductor. Cary Memorial Hall. 8.

WATERTOWN WPA DRAMATICS—"The Late Christopher Bean," presented by the Federal Theater. Senior High School. Columbia Road off Common Street. 8.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"America—What Next?" by Prof. Charles M. McConnell, with County Concert Band, Theodore Bailey, conductor, Williams Municipal Building 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Boston Concert Band, William Barrington-Sargent, conductor. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur 9 a. m.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Chorus, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Hugh O'Brien, conductor. Dudley Street. 1:30

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT — Boston Civic Orchestra, Leon J. Goldman, conductor. Jeremiah Burke School, Washington Street. 1:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Gothic Art" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Luncheon in honor of Hon. Frank D. Fitzgerald, Governor of Michigan, who will speak on "The Success of a Republican Governor in Administrating State Affairs." 46 Beacon Street. 12:30.

CHARLESTOWN WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp" Bunker Hill School, Baldwin Street. 10 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "The Besetting Dangers of Commercial Europe," by Henry I. Harriman. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game. Boston Bees vs. Cincinnati Reds. 3.

Lack of Funds Fails to Halt Relief Gardens in R. I. Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, R. I., May 19—The community gardens in Bristol for needy persons will not be abandoned this year in spite of the fact that no relief funds are available to carry on the enterprise.

For three seasons the gardens have been financed as a relief project, relief headquarters in the town providing the seed. To many families, the gardens provided the source for filled larders during the fall and winter months, besides giving the relief families fresh green vegetables during the summer.

Joseph Pacheco, who conceived the idea for the community project and was foreman during its three seasons, since has obtained employment in private industry. He learned that the gardens would be abandoned this year because funds were lacking. Assured by his employer, R. F. Haffenreffer, that the 22-acre tract near the base of historic Mount Hope could be used again for the gardens, Mr. Pacheco sounded out former gardeners there if they desired to re-establish the project.

Agreement was reached on a plan to have the land plowed, the various gardeners sharing the cost. Each family then will tend to its own plot, supplying its own seeds, and the project will go on. Mr. Pacheco will continue to be foreman, giving advice, but will draw no relief pay for his work.

Started as a relief measure, the project now carries on without outside assistance and may well become a permanent fixture. Mr. Pacheco estimates that the cost for each family will be "five or six dollars." If the crops are as successful as they have been in former years, however, each family will be amply repaid in fresh vegetables.

School Musicians To Hold Their Annual Festival in Portland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, May 19—At least 3000 youthful musicians representing high schools and junior high schools throughout New England are expected to arrive here Friday for the annual New England Music Festival, being held for the first time in Maine. Advance registrations already total more than 1000.

Divided into classes according to the size of their school registrations, pupils will compete for various prizes including besides the quality of their music, their marching and maneuvering in the case of bands.

There will be a contest among drum majors as well as among orchestras, bands, chorus groups. A mass concert by chosen representatives from the schools will be another feature. Largest among band entries is the 72-piece organization from Pawtucket, R. I., high school, winners last year in the band competition.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Men's Glee Club from New	Bees-Chicago baseball game...	Recordings and reports.....
5:15	Maria Forbes, songs.....	York University	Billy Mills's Orchestra.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:30	**"The Singing Lady": sketch**	**Helen Wills' art show**.....	Billy Mills's Orchestra.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Checker Board": variety....	"Dick Tracy": sketch.....	Recordings and reports.....
6:00	News; Journal; speaker.....	News; Jack Ingersoll.....	Yankee News Service.....	School Committee talk.....
6:15	**Captain Tim's Story**.....	Terry and Ted: sketch.....	"News of Youth".....	Male quartet; pianists.....
6:30	**News; musicale; sports.....**	Bright Spot: vocalist.....	Sport reports	Dramatic sketch .....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.....	Jay Wesley's Sport Review...	"Renfrew of the Mounted"..	Sports reports; soloist.....
7:00	**"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch**	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch.....	Rubinoff Orch.; Jan Peerce...	Yankee News Service.....
7:15	**Political speaker**	**"Human Side of the News"**...	Soloists; popular orchestra...	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30	**Lum and Abner; songs.....**	"Parade": popular variety....	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	"Carnival": recording .....
7:45	**Nature League sketch**.....	"Strange As It Seems".....	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Detective drama .....
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel	Terry O'Toole, songs.....
8:15	serial dramatic sketch....	soloists; Phillips Lord.....	Man"; comedy; orchestra...	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra...
8:30	**Edgar Guest in Welcome**	Wayne King and his dance	**Ken Murray; Phil Regan,**	"Jazz Nocturne": soloists;
8:45	Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	**tenor; Morgan's Orchestra**..	popular orchestra .....
9:00	**Ben Bernie and All the Lads;**	**"Vox Pop—The Voice of the**	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	**"Symphonic Strings": Alfred**
9:15	Bebe Daniels & Ben Lyon	**People": sidewalk interviews**	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists.,	**Wallenstein, conductor** ....
9:30	**WBZA Players groups, from**	**Ed Wynn's "Scrapbook":**	**Fred Waring and His Penn-**	World Parade: Upton Close...
9:45	Springfield studio	**Graham McNamee; soloists.**	**sylvanians; soloists**	News Service .....
10:00	**NBC String Symphony Orch.,**	Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley;	"Radio Parties at Pickfair":	Mario Braggiotti Orchestra...
10:15	**Frank Black, conductor**...	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	guest soloists; orchestra....	Mario Braggiotti Orchestra...
10:30	**NBC String Symphony Orch.,**	Roy Campbell's Royalists.....	**Dramatizations of the News.**	Louis Guenette's Orchestra...
10:45	**Frank Black, conductor**...	"Salute" program	Sport commentator	Hazel Scott, soloist.....
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Clyde Trask's Orchestra.....
11:15	and his dance orchestra ...	Sport review; recordings.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.....
11:30	Ruby Newman's Orchestra..	Fletcher Henderson's Orch....	"Deacon" Moore's Orchestra.	Griff Williams's Orchestra....
11:45	Ruby Newman's Orchestra..	Jesse Crawford, organist.....	"Deacon" Moore's Orchestra.	Griff Williams's Orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail program.

9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: orchestra and singer.

2:00 WEEI, NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Edison Pioneers": sketch.

3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees-Cincinnati baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Talk, "Olympic Prospects—1936," William Slater.

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Willie and Eugene Howard; Pfil D'Orsay; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Lavender and Old Lace": Fritzi Scheff; organ; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.

9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boys' Clubs of America thirtieth anniversary program.

9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Address, "The New Deal and Its Critics," Postmaster General James A. Farley.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters": G-Men sketch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Annual dinner of the Society of Arts and Crafts: talks, Owen D. Young, Jesse H. Jones, Frank Crowinshield, Carl Byoir.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Olympic Heavyweight Boxing finals from Chicago Stadium, reported by Hal Totten and Bob Brown.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Coming to Keith's

Irene Dunne
In "Show Boat," Opening Thursday Evening at the Memorial Theater

What's Going On In the Arts

Doll and Richards

DECORATIVE water colors by contemporary Japanese artists are on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. They are painted on silk.

There is no doubt at all after the first glance that these Japanese painters of the twentieth century have as their models native forbears of several centuries ago. We observe the old subject matter, the old handling, the old restrictions. Here are portrayals of birds perched upon branches of fir, fish leaping out of the waters, monkeys, blossoming branches. They are all painted with precision as to contour, attention to plumage, scales, contours. The painstaking brushwork is applied with certain conventions which tend to stylize the portraits somewhat despite the seeming accuracy of detail. The Japanese craftsmen of the past knew how to individualize the subject without lapsing in the matter of design and rhythm. They could co-ordinate both elements, representation and decoration, in one, so that the onlooker scarcely knew where one ended and the other began.

The contemporary water colors retain almost too meticulously the traditional features, losing consequently the element of spontaneity, vivacity, freedom which characterized the earlier things. In the deliberate effort made to recapture a great style of the past, the painters have lost almost all personal brilliance. There is no sense of freedom, no alacrity, no audacity. Orthodoxy such as this in the arts invariably leads to such tightness and restraint.

The few landscapes which contain traces of Western influence contribute a provocative note to the exhibition. To some they will seem intrusive, an unblended mixture. To others they will indicate the trend in Japan, which has become Westernized in so many respects and which has been receptive to so many ideas of Western culture. This tendency is something which we need not, cannot evaluate at this stage. It is simply a feature of an art development which cannot be ignored.

At the same gallery there are shown some water colors by Dante Ricci. They depict in a free-flowing, agreeable wash scenes of Rome, Venice, Perugia. Mr. Ricci has tried to be as objective as possible, permitting the ancient fragments and famed structures to speak their own beauty.

D. A.

Sims Demands More Rigid U. S. Neutral Stand

(Continued from Page 9)

the Society of Friends and taken up whole-heartedly by practically all religious groups in the country.

Responsibility Urged

Declaring that youth must be guarded and preserved, Mr. Lansbury said:

"We have a terrible responsibility on us. We aged and middle-aged sent the youth of America and of Europe into the shambles and allowed the destruction of a generation of the best, the brightest, the strongest of the race. My country lost 1,000,000 in battle. How many came home and died afterward none can tell. How many wives, mothers and sweethearts died brokenhearted we don't know, but every form of progressive thought has lost the leadership we ought to have had from those young people. They should have taken their places in Parliament, in social affairs, churches. And there they lie—in Flanders field. We ought to go down on our knees and confess the iniquity of what we did. We sacrificed our young. Why, even animals take care of their young. We flung ours into the furnace. And if war comes again the young will have to bear the burden."

The Anglo-Saxon race, he stated, had been very good at taking, and it would be an excellent thing for it now to turn about and begin to share. Statesmen, he said, were ordinary people but often had not the wisdom of ordinary people because they lived by tradition, by what had been.

Applied Christianity

What the world needs most, he emphasized, is applied Christianity, religion made practical, applied to national and international affairs, doing to other nations what we wish other nations to do to us, treating human beings wherever they are born as children of the one Father.

"The trouble is," he added, "we think of religion as something to come. Life is eternal. We are immortal. How we live now determines to some extent how we shall appear when we die. The racial barriers Jesus broke down, as in the case of the woman of Samaria, are being erected again. We are being taught to hate one another. I think the Christians of the world can save the world."

Clarence R. Skinner, dean of Crane Theological School, Tufts College, who was chairman of the meeting, expressed his faith in the power of campaigning for peace to help in keeping the country and the rest of the world out of war. "We cannot accept a war," he declared, "but we must literally wage a peace."

Approaching Crisis

Kirby Page, who has been traveling throughout the United States with Mr. Lansbury, and addressing large groups throughout the campaign, called attention to the gloomy probabilities of an approaching crisis in international affairs, but stated: "There is time to prevent a catastrophe if we will build a mighty movement to save us from committing suicide as a society. Present economic conditions must be changed and they cannot be changed except by the will of the people, expressed in the form of new legislation. It is necessary for us to forego the profits of war. We need a new policy with regard to the League of Nations."

He stressed the point which he discussed at the luncheon meeting, at the Chamber of Commerce, that the great need was to arouse the people from lethargy, inertia, a vast indifference to the oncoming disaster of war. He outlined the campaign program for the next two years, and urged public support in every way, including financial aid.

Pledges Made

Donations were solicited and pledges of definite sums a year obtained at last night's meeting. The Rev. George L. Paine, chairman of the Boston Conference, conducted a ballot on "personal attitudes on war and peace" by the use of cards on which the audience might answer questions on their willingness to bear arms in time of war, the protection by the United States Government of citizens in foreign lands and waters, and participation in the League of Nations. The results have not yet been ascertained.

Prof. Charles G. Fenwick of Bryn Mawr College spoke as a representative of the Roman Catholic Association for International Peace, on the subject of "Strengthening Pacific Alternatives to Armed Conflict."

The Conference closed this afternoon, under the chairmanship of Herbert C. Parsons, director of the Massachusetts Child Council, with discussions of organizing for effective peace education and the building up of a movement of those determined to keep out of war, led by the Rev. Frank Jennings, executive secretary for the Massachusetts Council of Churches, and Wilmer J. Kitchen, executive secretary for the Student Christian Movement in New England.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A number of downtown shops are making special displays of Kensington ware, made up in groups for the bride as well as the graduate. These beautiful gift suggestions are made from an entirely new metal . . . an alloy, the base of which is aluminum. Its soft lustre harmonizes perfectly with any silver you may have, so it won't be a case of giving up one for the other. It doesn't tarnish or stain, and is so constructed that it will withstand plenty of normal wear. Included in the groups are clipper ship trays, sandwich platters that may be used as decorative plaques, double serving dishes, vases, candy jars, desk sets, coasters and fruit or flower bowls. Other Kensington gifts start at 50 cents.

Gifts Galore

And speaking of gifts, . . . one of those gift shops in which you may browse around to your heart's content is Miss Ayer's Shop, at 1338 Beacon Street in Brookline . . . right in the Whitney Hall block, to be specific. Her shop is literally chuckful and spilling over with a variety of books, magazines, cards and gift suggestions from any price you wish to pay, up . . . and you can feel pretty sure that your gift won't be duplicated. We also noticed the Kensington ware in this shop, along with a number of old hand-hammered decorative pieces of copper and brass. Something which looked to us like an old jug, with a heavy, hand-wrought chain, had been made up into an attractive little table lamp. And the whole thing, shade and all, was only something like $6.50. Another lamp, much larger, although not an old piece by any means, was made of a bronge colored metal, carried out in sort of Empire design, with a parchment shade and indirect lighting effect . . . $5. Other items that you might like to see are the flamingo book ends in brass, for $3.50. They're unique, inasmuch as the base collapses and folds back so that the birds may be used as stand-up ornaments if desired. Then there are flower vases that are tall and gangling, and bases that are short and squatty. Some are plain and some are trimmed with polka dotes, and the dots stand right out . . . in bas-relief effect. Enough wax pond lilies for a table centerpiece for $1, costume rings with large genuine carnelians are $1, and matching charm bracelets are $1.95. And there are plenty of cute things for less than the prices quoted.

* * *

Full of Zest

No doubt "4711" is as much of a by-word with you as it was with your mother, but have you met 4711 Tosca, or Troika Eau de Cologne? Both are refreshing and full of zest, but Tosca's particular fragrance lends itself to evening wear, while Troika is particularly suited to devotees of outdoor sports. You'll find them wherever you are used to buying your 4711.

* * *

Just Like Daddy's

Even the most feminine little girls like occasional garments that are just like brother's, and tailored like daddy's. And that's why they'll like the tailored bathrobes we saw at R. H. Stearns, with the notched collars and pockets. Decidedly summery . . . made up in piqué, seersucker and turknit. In gay stripes and checks as well as plain colors . . . $2.25.

* * *

Those Tunics

Tunics are just as attractive in the evening as they are for daytime wear . . . if not even more so! And we saw one . . . somewhere in the vicinity of $19.75 . . . that would answer your every need for evenings. This particular model was made of Chantilly pattern lace, in cornflower blue. The short sleeves looked as if they'd been blown up . . . they were so puffed . . . and the tunic had been thoroughly stiffened, so it stood right out in flares. A large bunch of primroses tucked in the top of the short jacket completed the outfit. At Chandler's.

* * *

Twissors

Quite the neatest trick of the week . . . as far as we're concerned . . . is a pair of Twissors, that have just been added to the Kurlash line of products. They look just the way they sound . . . that is, if you grafted a pair of tweezers on a dainty pair of manicure scissors, you'd have twissors. You handle them just as you do scissors, consequently your hand isn't obstructing the view. And they're just enough of a "gadget" to be of use in the kitchen as well as in the bathroom. You may indulge in this tool for 25 cents.

* * *

'Swing' Jackets

Honorable mention to . . . those "Swing" evening jackets at Filenes. Cut so that they swing way out as you walk. The quilted leather pocket books at Slattery's . . . by Nat Lewis. And those candy stripe seersucker lounging robes at T. D. Whitney's.

J. T.

A Program of Summer Reading

During the months of June, July and August The Christian Science Monitor will publish the following outstanding series and stories:

THE GREAT AUTOMOTIVE GAME
July 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 31
Twelve illustrated articles, which will endeavor to give the reader valuable information that will help him to be a more expert driver. A number of "tricks" of good driving not generally known will be described.

GOOD THINGS FOR YOUNG FOLKS
"The Queer Winter," an illustrated tale in eighteen chapters by Margery Bianco, will start on Thursday, June 4, and will run for several months. This is a very interesting story of a contemporary American family who faced hard times.

SECRET LANGUAGES OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY
July 9, 16, 23, 30, Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27
Some inside information on the trick vocabularies that are developed in such industries as the print shops, railroads, mines, communications.

HOW TO DRESS ECONOMICALLY
August 7, 14, 21, 28
Girls who go to business and other women who must dress with one eye on the budget will find many helpful ideas in this series on how to dress economically—and attractively.

INSIDE JAPAN
August 8, 15, 22, 29
Illuminating information on what the Japanese are thinking and doing, written by William Henry Chamberlin after a trip through Japan.

REPORTS OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONVENTIONS
Important to Members of Various Professions or Those Engaged in Social Work

Country Women's Convention	June 1-6
American Bankers Convention	June 8-12
Republican Convention	June 9
Democratic Convention	June 23
W. C. T. U. Convention	June 12-18
Adv't Federation of Am.	June 29-July 2
Nation'l Education Asso.	June 29-July 2
Johannesburg Section	July 29

THE OLYMPIC GAMES
June, July, and August
Exclusive feature stories and reports on the preparation for, and actual playing of, the Olympic Games will be written by R. Maillard Stead, European staff sports correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Stead's coverage of recent Olympics has won for the Monitor a distinguished position among sport commentaries.

CAMPCRAFT — July 2, 9, 16, 23
During July there will be four illustrated articles on campcraft, describing new things for boys and girls to do in camps and during the summer holidays.

PRESERVING THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
August 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28
A survey aimed to present the merits inherent in American Institutions and recommendations for preserving them.

NEW ENGLAND ALBUM
Mondays and Thursdays during June, July, and August
Sketches for your scrapbooks of famous New England landmarks, starting June 1, appearing Mondays and Thursdays during June, July, and August. Drawn by Dwight Sturges, Monitor staff artist, who is one of America's outstanding etchers. The drawings reveal a remarkable versatility both in media and treatment.

GREAT TREASURES FROM GREAT MUSEUMS
June, July, and August
Intermittently during these three months The Home Forum Page of the Monitor will select from major museums throughout the world some of the finest art treasures which they contain and will publish reproductions of them, accompanied by a brief descriptive essay. The art student, the connoisseur, and the general reader will all find different uses for this material.

MONITOR TRAVEL TALKS
Tuesdays during June, July and August
Little journeys to places which you may visit this year or next.

MEN ON RELIEF!
A series of twelve articles based on a first-hand investigation into the accomplishments and the inefficiencies of emergency relief
August 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

SUMMER READING
July 7, 14, 21, 28
How your reading can be made both enjoyable and profitable will be told in this series on summer reading. It will include some book lists of a character hitherto unobtainable.

HOW TO READ A NEWSPAPER
June 19, 22, 24, 26
A description of short cuts and time-saving devices for newspaper readers. Also facts about newspaper practice essential to understand newspaper procedure.

***Please Note*—This program of summer reading is *added* during the summer months to the Monitor's consistently rich background of exclusive news stories, regular feature pages, and an entertaining Weekly Illustrated Magazine Section.**

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Governor Gets Ten-Gallon Hat

WITH high good humor Governor Curley today donned a light cream colored hat of the 10-gallon variety, gift of Gov. James V. Allred of Texas. The hat was brought here by S. U. Mayfield of the Union Gospel Mission in Fort Worth.

"Boy, we make good missionaries," the Governor chuckled to Mr. Mayfield, as both wore their hats.

"I'll have to keep this on to protect myself from members of the House, if they keep on throwing things at me."

The Governor said he would try to accept Governor Allred's invitation to attend the Texas Centennial Exposition this summer.

Edwards Seeks $6,000,000 Wages

While State WPA Administrator Paul Edwards flew through azure skies, thought intent on how to wrangle $6,000,000 out of Washington for wages in the last month of the WPA fiscal year, Maj. Howard H. Gould, his press spokesman and official news dispenser, spent an improving hour this morning studying a new telematic inter-office communication system which has just been installed in the Park Square acreage of the WPA.

Arrived at his desk for a day of toil, the Major beheld the latest gadget to be added to office equipment. His "pad" is a 12-line connection, four of which were functioning today. Below black push buttons were neatly lettered "Edwards," "Nolan," Rogers" and "Assistant Administrator." The last puzzled the Major until he made the discovery, "That's me!" Nolan is Robert Nolan, "outside guard" at inner offices; Rogers is Carl Rogers, administrative assistant to the administrator.

Administrator Edwards's telephone keyboard is reputed to have 16 push buttons in this installation of 50 phones to cover the 1200 employees on the seven floors.

Two other black buttons on the Major's set are as yet nameless and the keyboard is completed by the presence of a green button which rouses the black-button person pushed for.

The office has not entirely gone Hollywood or big business. The Park Square system requires taking a receiver off a hook after the accepted practice of ordinary folk instead of hearing a voice from a sound box.

At Washington Mr. Edwards will meet today with employment directors of State WPA administrators. He carries with him word that the Massachusetts office has money enough on hand to carry the program through May 30, and to purchase materials through June 30, but nothing on hand to pay the wages of the workers during June.

Sailors' Haven Man Is Honored

Federal recognition for 40 years of brotherly service among seamen came today when Congress reached out to Charlestown for a member of the Federal Advisory Committee which is being appointed by Senator Royal S. Copeland of N. Y., to guide policy in framing legislation on matters pertaining to labor aboard ships.

The new member is Philip F. King, son of Stanton H. King, superintendent of the Sailors' Haven, and assistant to his father in the operation of the hostel. Mr. King, notified of his appointment today, plans to leave for Washington to attend the first meeting of the committee Thursday morning. The committee will take up hours of labor, sailors' discharges, personnel and all matters concerning labor on ocean-going ships.

Mr. King served with the A. E. F., then went to sea, and on his return as an "a. b." (able-bodied seaman) joined his father in the work at the Haven.

Illegal Entrant Will Be Deported

The wish voiced by United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman yesterday that he might free Otto Ladda, charged with felony by virtue of two alleged illegal entries into this country, had its answer today when a federal grand jury voted not to indict him. As a consequence, Ladda will probably be deported to his native Germany. That's what he wanted.

Commissioner Guterman expressed his view yesterday after testimony had been given that Ladda had illegally entered the country in 1928. In 1929 he married an American girl.

In 1935, according to Miss Mary H. Ward, immigration commissioner at Boston, he was convicted of misappropriation of funds and was sentenced to Sing Sing. Subsequently he was deported, the commissioner was told.

No sooner did he reach Germany than he again started back to the United States to be with his wife. He was caught, charged with illegal entry. On the second such charge this act becomes a felony. But Commissioner Guterman was impressed with the fact that Ladda tried to rejoin his wife.

Ladda said he wanted to be deported and would pay all his expenses and those of his wife, so that they might apply for entry through legal channels.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	May 20	Plymouth	May 28	May 19, 8:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 am
Aquitania	May 21	Cherbourg	May 28	May 21, 1:00 pm	May 21, 6:30 pm
Champlain	May 23	Plymouth	May 30	May 22, 8:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm
Normandie	May 26	Southampton	June 1	May 26, 1:00 pm	May 26, 7:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 28	May 13, 4:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco	June 3	May 29, 4:00 pm	May 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
General Lee	Portland	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
President Pierce	San Francisco	May 30	May 25, 4:00 pm	May 25, 7:30 pm

Mark State Boundary

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—An application by Vermont and New Hampshire for the appointment of Samuel S. Gannett as special commissioner to determine and mark the boundary line between the two states and 25 designated points was granted today by the Supreme Court. The petition was filed by the attorneys general of the two states.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Fidelity Investment Assoc.

NEW YORK—New business placed on the books of the Fidelity Investment Association, Wheeling, W. Va., and Fidel Association of New York, Inc., in April totaled $2,024,300, compared with $1,142,420 in April, 1935, an increase of 74.1 per cent. This was the best April since 1931 and the best month since March, 1932. For the first four months of 1936 new business amounted to $7,090,900, against $3,456,170, a gain of 39.9 per cent.

Springfield Pageant, "Wings of Time," Climaxes Tercentenary

Industrial metropolis of Connecticut Valley honors William Pynchon who founded city in 1636; business and social activities of three centuries portrayed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19—A hustle and a bustle marked all Springfield today as preparations were made to celebrate tonight its 300th birthday with three hours of gay pageantry.

In Pynchon Park, named for William Pynchon—Puritan business man who founded this city in 1636—nearly 3000 persons will present "Wings of Time," a pageant which will retrace Springfield's story of the past three centuries.

10,000 Spectators

For three nights the pageant will be held. Mr. H. E. Hill, the director, expects 10,000 spectators for each performance of this story which dates back to the year when Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson fled from Massachusetts to Rhode Island.

The placid Connecticut Valley was not sought by Mr. Pynchon as a refuge from religious prosecution, however. The Roxbury trader was interested in advancing his activities, history relates.

It is believed that he first traveled the 100 forested miles from Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634 to appraise the valley, often described to him by visiting Indians. Mr. Pynchon found fertile lands fostering large yields of corn, and a trapping territory rich with beaver. Hence, it was not long before the first plantation was established.

Pioneer Days

It will be scenes such as these pioneer days that both local and Connecticut Valley folk will see tonight as "Wings of Time" lifts the story of Springfield from the pages of history to a life setting in the grove of Pynchon Park.

To cover 300 years of history in three hours, the pageant will deal but briefly with the city's founder; nevertheless the influence of William Pynchon will be emphasized repeatedly as the story unfolds.

A business man, Mr. Pynchon from the start attempted to establish the little hamlet in the wilderness as a community center of the Connecticut Valley; and in the meantime he fortified its business and trading relations—such as they were in those early days—with the Massachusetts Bay colony.

Industrial Center

The groundwork which he founded—while Hartford, a village but a year older, was growing up 27 miles to the south—has lasted to the present day. For years only a farming center, Springfield has gradually became a business and industrial city.

With the advent of the industrial revolution, Springfield grew rapidly. Her men pioneered in industrial activities. The first friction matches, the first automobile and the first motorcycle in America were made here.

One of the first, if not the first, water-generating plants was built by the United Electric Light Company on a canal at near-by Indian Orchard. New methods of making paper were developed; pioneering was done in radio, in the making of plastics and the building of airplanes.

Called Convention City

In addition to this, Springfield has cornered the convention business, if running a convention can be so described, by its geographical location and diversification of activity. Indeed, Springfield, the city founded by a business man, is dubbed today "The Convention City."

As a community, therefore, well equipped to sponsor shows, a city which annually stages the Eastern States Exposition, tonight's pageant is expected to be delivered with deftness and precision to an appreciative audience, climaxing the Tercentenary festivities.

Except for the Johnny Appleseed memorial dedication at Stebbins Park, May 28—to a character who is supposed to have wandered far and wide distributing to settlers apple seeds from which sprang groves of splendid trees—"Wings of Time" is the final event of the Tercentenary celebration which started on May 11.

On that day two motorcycle couriers left City Hall bearing a scroll of greetings from Springfield to the State of Texas, now celebrating its centennial anniversary. On May 13 a celebration dinner was held by the Advertising Club, during which the annual award of the William Pynchon medal, for distinguished service by one or more citizens, was made.

On the following day anniversary exercises and the anniversary ball were held at the City Hall and auditorium. On Saturday came "Old Home Day" and the usual wise counsel "don't take any wooden nickles" was ignored.

Hundreds of balsam nickels, minted and printed by the Three Hundredth Anniversary Committee, were honored by merchants and grabbed up by souvenir collectors. Streets were thronged all day by shoppers who found parts of Main and Bridge Streets converted into historical museums by means of window displays of antiques, old photographs and early curios.

19th Century Display

One department store exhibited pictures of prominent citizens of the nineteenth century, old styles of dress, a high-wheel bicycle of the 1888 period, and the first application for life insurance to be received by a local insurance company. A typewriter company displayed one of the first clumsy machines used in Springfield.

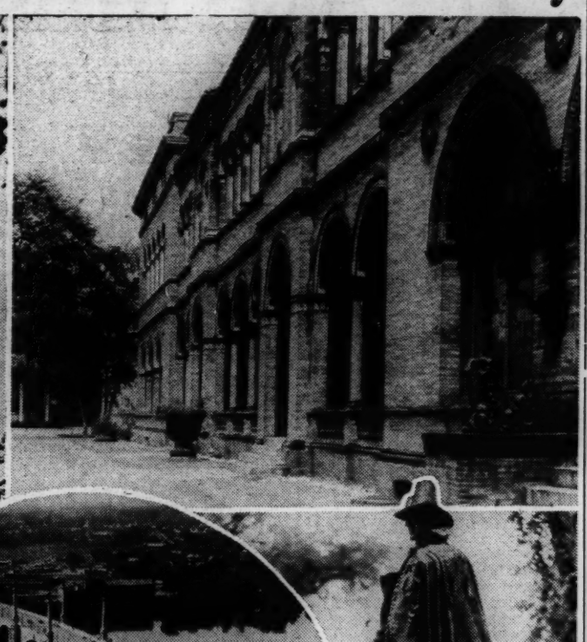
Similar festivities will dominate unofficially the social life of Springfield through the summer months. The William Pynchon Memorial Building, home of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, where are housed antiques, priceless relics and documents of early Springfield and other communities, is expected to see unusual activity with former residents returning to the city for summer vacations.

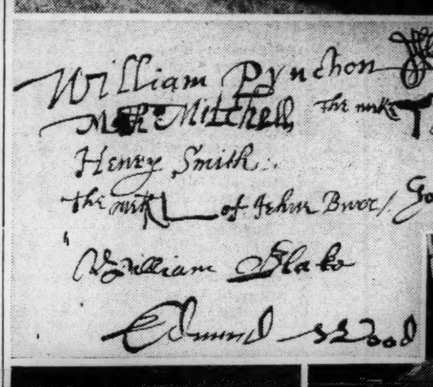
As the final directions for the pageant were followed by the three hundredth anniversary committee, it appeared that Springfield's entire celebration would meet with success and approval. Some weeks ago the committee was surprised by the resignation of its historical director, Mr. Harry A. Wright, who protested that historical details were neglected by the committee in planning the celebration.

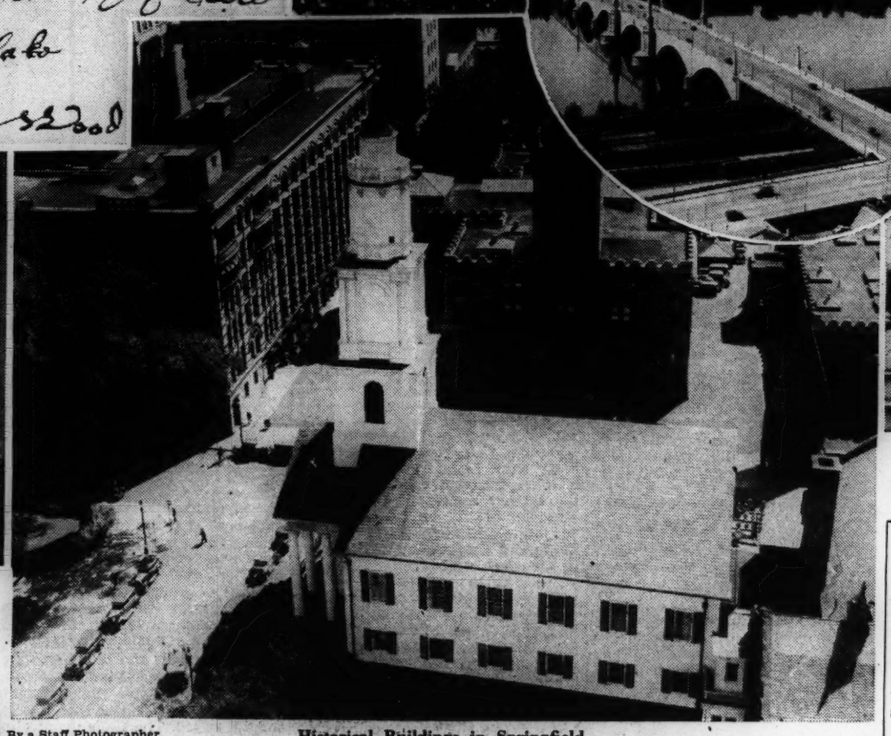
Resigned From Committee

While it probably does not make much difference to the average Springfield citizen whether the city's founders paddled up the Connecticut River in canoes or sailed in sloops, Mr. Wright felt obliged to withdraw from the committee.

The committee has decided that canoes were used by William Pynchon and his band, that log houses were built before frame dwellings in Springfield and that Johnny Appleseed really existed.







Massachusetts Pioneer

Upper—Old House Moved From Taunton, Mass., to New England Village at Storrowtown. Center—Signatures on Articles of Agreement for Establishment of Area Now Springfield, Mass. Lower—William Pynchon, Founder of Springfield

By a Staff Photographer

Historical Buildings in Springfield

Upper—Famous Bell Tower of Colonial Days. Oval—Springfield Memorial Bridge Across the Connecticut River. Lower—First Church Erected at Springfield

City Is Art Center

Upper—Smith Art Gallery. Lower—St. Gaudens's Statue of Samuel Chapin, Settler at Agawam, as Springfield Was Called, in 1641

Many Hopefuls Eagerly Eye Lieutenant Governor's Toga

(Continued from Page 9)

would help to put the Republican Party over in the election should the district attorney gain a major place on the ticket.

There is some talk among political circles that supporters of John W. Haigis, gubernatorial candidate, are considering Judge Kenneth D. Johnson of Milton as the Greenfield man's running mate. These supporters would rather have the Judge traveling with Mr. Haigis than any of the other mentioned candidates.

Salem Mayor Considered

Mayor George L. Bates of Salem cannot be forgotten. As an Irish-American, or as Governor Curley is fond of saying, "a member of the newer races," some Republican politicians consider the Salem Mayor an excellent candidate for Lieutenant Governor to balance the ticket. Others still hold to the hope that he may slip in as a gubernatorial candidate.

The Mayor is a strong vote-getter, one of the best in the party, gathering votes from Democrats as well as Republicans. Whether he would be as successful in a statewide contest is not known, but he is so solidly entrenched in Salem that his election was not contested during the last mayoral election.

Little is being heard now about Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams, who, earlier in the year, was considered a possible candidate for Lieutenant Governor. In addition, all talk about Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield as a candidate has abruptly stopped since he swung over to Governor Curley during the recent budget battle.

Langone Declares Candidacy

On the Democratic side only one politician has announced his candidacy for Lieutenant Governor. That is Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston, the only Italian-American in the State Senate. Whether the Senator is actually serious about his announcement no one knows. But he has made the announcement anyway.

It is no secret that Governor Curley would like to see Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, as a candidate for the Democratic second place, but Mr. Lyman will take considerable convincing before resigning his present position, which he enjoys immensely. Mr. Lyman, as a Yankee Democrat, would lend dignity and balance to the Democratic ticket and perhaps attract Republican votes, inasmuch as he has friends on both sides of the political fence.

Thomas F. Moriarty, Springfield district attorney, is another possible candidate for the position, although he has also been mentioned as a candidate for Attorney General. He has been mentioned as a running mate for Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, who appears at the moment to be the strongest gubernatorial candidate. Inasmuch as Mr. Moriarty is a Springfield man, he might aid the State Treasurer at the Springfield pre-primary convention in June.

There is always the chance that Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and present candidate for Governor, or Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley, another gubernatorial candidate, might be prevailed upon at the convention to accept the secondary post.

In the Republican Party, the same might result, with one or more of the present five gubernatorial candidates stepping down one notch rather than lose out completely.

Edgar M. Mills

Harvard Won't Drop Shakespeare

Harvard University's particularly advanced course in Shakespeare, heretofore presided over by Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, will pass with Professor Kittredge's retirement in September, but study of the the Bard of Avon will not be neglected in the college curriculum.

Prof. J. Tucker Murray will give general treatment of all the Shakespearean works, it was reported today. His course will be completed in one year as was Professor Kittredge's, but all the plays will be touched upon in the new course, while Professor Kittredge acquainted his classes with but six dramas in one year. He alternated the plays so that students might extend their studies for another year, if desired.

'Hike-and-Bike' Train Scheduled

Suncook Valley in New Hampshire will be the destination of the second "hike-and-bike" train on Sunday, May 24, the Boston & Maine Railroad today announced. The train, which will leave the North Station at 9:15 a. m., daylight-saving time, will make stops at West Medford and Winchester, and will run express to Suncook Valley.

Bikers and hikers may detrain either at Pittsfield or Center Barnstead, N. H. The latter is the terminal of the Suncook Valley Railroad, one of the few remaining independent roads in New Hampshire, the tracks of which will be employed by the Boston & Maine.

There is a good collection of side roads in the Suncook Valley area which will insure freedom from motor vehicles. There are numerous ponds and short climbs in the vicinity. The more adventurous may be able to wheel as far as Alton Bay to catch a glimpse of Lake Winnepesaukee.

As usual enthusiasts may bring their own wheels free of charge or rent one of the several hundred which the train will carry. "Bring your own lunch" will also be the order of the day since the train will carry no dining car. It is understood, however, that good dining facilities exist at Pittsfield and Center Barnstead.

New Haven Railroad Gets Authority To Sell Derby Property

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 19 (AP)—Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the Federal District Court has approved a petition of the New Haven Railroad trustees for authority to sell the present site of the East Derby Green in Derby to the State Highway Department.

The sale price for the plot, comprising 42,700 square feet, was announced as $14,000. The order was handed down late yesterday.

The court also approved a petition of the Connecticut Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven Railroad, for substitution of buses for trolleys in Norwich, Franklin, Willimantic and Windham, at a cost of $196,000 for buses and additional garage space.

Sons of Revolution Charge 'Red' Activity In Two Universities

PORTLAND, Maine, May 19 (AP)—Sons of the American Revolution awaited additional reports today after one leader charged the Universities of North Dakota and Minnesota were "hot beds" of communistic activity.

Elmer D. Lum of Wahpeton, N. D., representing the North Mississippi district, made the charge yesterday.

He was followed by H. Prescott Beach, Upper Montclair, N. J., who asserted that apathy of voters was of more concern than communistic and socialistic threats.

Henry F. Baker of Baltimore, president general, and Representative Joe Starnes (D. of Alabama) were listed as speakers at the annual banquet tonight.

Officers will be elected and a 1937 convention city will be chosen tomorrow. Philadelphia and Buffalo, N. Y., actively sought the designation of convention city.

Bishop Perry Strikes Blow at Horse Races In Annual Address

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. James Dewolf Perry, D. D., presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America and bishop of Rhode Island, bitterly attacked horse racing and horse race betting in his annual address last night on the eve of the 146th Rhode Island Episcopal convention.

He said that when "proceeds from such unwarrantable traffic are applied without demur upon the expense of government and the support of charitable institutions" it was not surprising that Christian congregations and parochial authorities resorted for support to games of chance

He said that an evil capitalized for unlawful profit to the menace of the state would, when it enters into the life of the church, debase and finally disintegrate it.

Curley Faces Big Fight On Judges Issue

(Continued from Page 9)

tee, who immediately said he would vote against the plan. Several other judiciary committee members expressed the same thought.

One representative pointed out that when the proposal in the Governor's message was the subject of a public hearing before the committee earlier in the legislative year, little interest was shown in the plan. In fact the only persons who appeared at the hearing were John Backus, assistant secretary to the Governor, and members of the special recess commission which studied the judicial situation.

Evidence of resentment against the Governor was exhibited even before the committee marched into the Governor's office yesterday noontime. At the meeting time most of the committee members were still discussing whether to attend the meeting or boycott it as a protest against the Governor's procedure. Some of the members contended the Governor exceeded his legislative authority in calling the conference. They argued the Governor could present his case legally only through special messages to the legislature. However, they finally decided to attend the conference, but ill-feeling was distinctly noticeable.

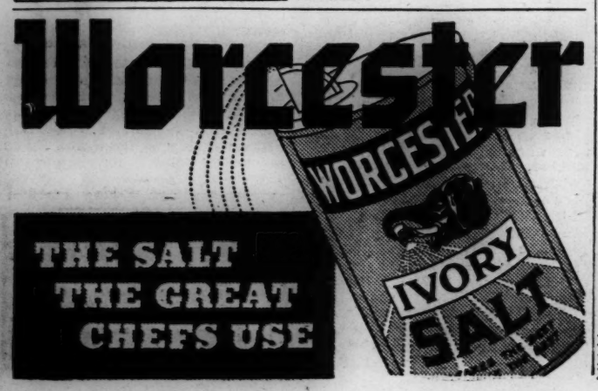
Swampscott to Get Many Conventions

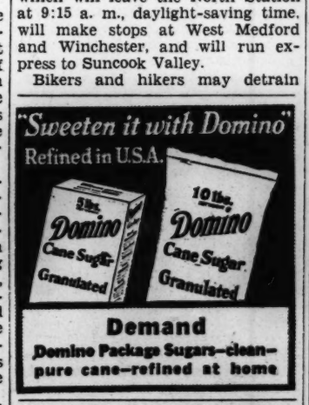
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

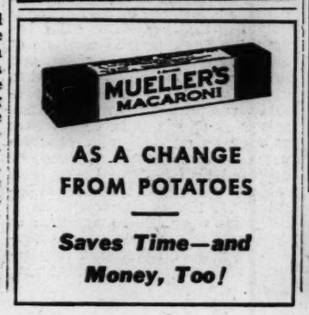
SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 19—Swampscott again will be a principal convention center of Massachusetts, following the opening of the new Ocean House for the 1936 season, a larger number of organizations having been booked at the North Shore hotel than in any previous year.

From the present time until the commencement of the resident season on July 1, there will be daily meetings of groups of men and women to discuss business and social affairs and to visit historic spots along the North Shore.

BIG 25c First National Stores SALE
AN EVENT THAT WILL PROVE POPULAR IN all quarters!
CHECK THESE SPECIALS
CAREFULLY CANDLED—ALL NEW ARRIVALS
HENFIELD EGGS doz. 25c
TOMATOES STANDARD RED RIPE 4 No 2 TINS 25c
CATSUP FINAST—ABSOLUTELY PURE 2 14 oz BOTS 25c
GORTON'S Cod Fish CAKES 2 10 oz TINS 25c
RED WING Grape Juice 2 16 oz BOTS 25c
P. & G. SOAP WHITE NAPHTHA 7 BARS 25c
N.B.C. 5c COOKIES 6 PKGS 25c
ARGO STARCH CORN OR GLOSS 3 1 LB PKGS 25c
MACARONI OR FINAST SPAGHETTI 5 8 oz PKGS 25c
KARO SYRUP BLUE LABEL 2 TINS 25c
EVEREADY Fruit Cocktail 2 TALL TINS 25c
HORMEL Vegetable Soup 2 PINT TINS 25c
UNDERWOOD'S Deviled HAM 2 2¼ oz TINS 25c
SWANS DOWN Cake Flour 44 oz PKG 25c
BLUE LABEL Tomato Juice COCKTAIL 2 16 oz BOTS 25c
MINUTE TAPIOCA 2 PKGS 25c
PORK and BEANS RICHMOND Plain or Tomato Sauce 5 1 LB TINS 25c
RICHMOND PEARS 2 No 2 TINS 25c
MOLASSES FINAST FANCY LIGHT 26 oz TIN 25c 2 12 oz TINS 25c
SNOWFLAKE BUNS FRESH BAKED 2 DOZ 25c
CREAM OF TARTAR 3 Pkgs 25c
BROWN BREAD Finast 2 Tins 25c
CRYSTAL GELATINE 2 Pkgs 25c
GRAPE JELLY Pure Mirabel 2 10 oz Jars 25c
FINAST COOKIES 2 Lbs 25c
TOILET TISSUE Richmond 6 Rolls 25c
ORANGE JUICE Pure 2 15oz Tins 25c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE 3 13½oz Tins 25c
FINAST CORN Golden Bantam 2 No2 Tins 25c
GRAPE JAM Mirabel 2 16oz Jars 25c
APPLE JELLY Mirabel 2 16 oz Jars 25c
PRUNES Large, Meaty 5 Lbs 25c
SARDINES Standard Norwegian 3 Tins 25c
WHEATIES 2 Pkgs 25c
GRAPEFRUIT 2 No2 Tins 25c
MILD WHOLE MILK VARIETY CHEESE LB 19c
FRESH MOIST WALNUT CAKE 2 FOR 25c
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
APPLES NATIVE BALDWIN 4 LBS 19c
RHUBARB FANCY NATIVE 4 LBS 10c
CARROTS LARGE BUNCHES 2 BNCHS 9c
ONIONS TEXAS BERMUDA 6 LBS 17c
TOMATOES RED RIPE LB 15c
LETTUCE ICEBERG SOLID HEADS 2 HEADS 13c
PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY
FIRST NATIONAL STORES







News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Barcelona Festival

By Edward Clark

Barcelona

A BRILLIANT "curtain" closed the fourteenth festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music. As at Liège in 1930, the occasion was celebrated jointly with the Congress of the International Society of Musicology. Contrary to a common misapprehension, links between the two societies are close and cordial, as, for instance, by the presidency of both being held by Prof. Edward J. Dent of Cambridge, or the example of the Viennese composer Egon Wellesz, whose settings of sonnets by Elizabeth Barrett Browning were performed at Barcelona, going over to the musicologists to discourse on problems of Byzantine musical history

Since it was decided to hold the 1936 festival in Spain two revolutions and a reactionary interlude have supervened to complicate the work of the festival executive. In fact two of the distinguished gentlemen welcoming the society at the opening ceremony, Señor Lluis Companys, president of the Generalitat of Catalonia, and Señor Ventura Gassol, Minister of Culture, were but recently released from prison by the coming of the new régime. And the society's grateful admiration was more than once expressed to its Spanish colleagues upon the success of their efforts. Difficulties in fact appear only to have increased the closeness of collaboration between the two committees of Catalonia and Madrid—a happy augury for the new Spain.

Not often is the I. S. C. M. able to offer composers the possibility of three orchestral concerts, and it was a triumph of organization that each of these was given by one of the three great orchestras of Spain—the Pau Casals Orchestra of Barcelona, and the Filharmónica and Sinfónica of Madrid respectively. The famous Banda Municipal de Barcelona also participated in a program selected by the jury of works for brass and military band. There were also two concerts of chamber music, vocal and instrumental.

* * *

In memory of Alban Berg part of one program was devoted to his music, including the first performance of the Violin Concerto, his last work. This was written for and performed by the young American violinist Louis Krasner, who made an excellent impression by his notable interpretive capacity and the high quality of his playing. The performance was somewhat handicapped by the unfortunate absence of Anton Webern which obligated him to hand over the stick at the last moment to Hermann Scherchen, who, with little rehearsal, but with his accustomed mastery, carried the performance through. The work made a profound impression on all hearers, and thus was added another masterpiece to the contemporary repertory for the violin. The Fragments from "Wozzeck" were given a memorable performance by Ernst Ansermet with the assistance of Leonore Meyer, a young soprano lately emigrated from Frankfurt, whose début was one of the features of these concerts.

In general, the young Viennese composers were heavily represented. Outstanding among them were Ludwig Zenk, whose beautiful Piano Sonata was remarkably played by Robert Georg, and the Fragments from Ernst Krenek's drama with music, "Charles the Fifth," conducted by Ansermet, and sung by Leonore Meyer. The work dramatizes the last confession of the Emperor, and represents upon a second stage the principal events of his life, illustrating his long struggle for the unification of the Empire against such adversaries as Luther, Pope Clement VII, Sultan Soliman and King François I. The soprano aria and final scene here performed made a very powerful effect even though divorced from the stage. Here is obviously a very important work crying out for production.

"Ariel," by Robert Gerhard, a Catalan pupil of Schönberg, is a fine orchestral composition, intended as a choregraphic action upon the theme of Ariel's liberation by Prospero from bondage to the "witch Sycorax."

Counterbalancing the "Central European" group was a brilliant company from the "Latin" wing. (Unfortunately the participation of delegations was not permitted by the governments of Italy and Germany.) Foremost among these was Albert Roussel, whose splendid Fourth Symphony received the performance (and success) it deserved at the hands of Ansermet. No less a triumph for composer and soloist (the amazing Sigurd Rascher) was the production of Jacques Ibert's Saxophone Concerto with Chamber Orchestra. Outstanding solo performances were achieved for Frank Martin's Piano Concerto by Walter Frey and for Szymanowsky's Violin Concerto by Stefan Frenkel.

Not so convincing, but nevertheless containing much fascinating material, was the Pianoforte Concerto by Federico Elizalde, whom some remember a few years ago at the Savoy Hotel, London, as Fred Elizalde (with his band).

Completing the orchestral picture should be noted the names of two promising composers of well-written if not inspired works: Edmund von Borck and Karl Alfred Deutsch.

* * *

The finest work of the festival, however, was to be found among the chamber music—Béla Bartók's Fifth String Quartet, in connection with which must be specially mentioned the performance by the New Hungarian combination.

Three American compositions figured in the scheme and were well received: Carl Ruggles's "Sun Tseader," Mark Brunswick's String Quartet and Walter Piston's Flute Sonata.

English Music was represented by Lennox Berkeley with an Overture and Benjamin Britten with a Suite for violin and piano, both more promising of better things than important in themselves.

The "side shows" to the festival were almost too numerous to mention. Firstly there was the never-to-be-forgotten parade of the three orchestras under their distinguished conductors, B Pérez Casas, E. Fernandez Arbós and Pau Casals, in a triple program which constituted a pageant of modern Spanish music from Pedrell, Albeniz and Granados, through de Falla and Turina down to the young generation of Esplá and Halffter. During an interval, the presentation of a portrait bust was made to Casals on behalf of the cellists of the United States.

The Banda Municipal de Barcelona and its director, Maestro Lamote de Grignon, are a unique feature of Catalan musical life. There was the program of Spanish unaccompanied vocal music given by the Orféo Catala (conductor: Lluis Millet), and a similar but specifically Catalan program by the Orféo Graciene (Joan Balcells). A visit to the mountain and monastery of Monserrat gave the opportunity of hearing old Spanish religious vocal and organ music from the twelfth century until the day of Vittoria. Instrumental music of the same period was played by the amateur group, Ars Musicae, and the opera, "Una cosa rara," by Vincenc Martin i Soler, delightful music in a style between that of "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," known only by name to most musicians from the quotation in the latter work, was charmingly performed by the amateur dramatic society of the Junior F. C.—yes, quite right, Football Club!

Another memorable occasion was the recital of music for the Vihuela, the ancestor of the classical Spanish guitar, by Don Emili Jujol, which he has had reconstructed under his direction from old documents, musical and pictorial. Selections from its rich and ancient repertoire such as the "Six Pavans" by Luys Milan, "El Maestro," published at Valencia in 1536, were rendered with a virtuosity worthy of the music. A group of vocal music accompanied by Vihuela was rendered expertly by the inimitable Señora Conceptió Badia d'Agustí, who also took part in several other concerts with unforgettable artistry.

In conclusion let it be said that though programs in Spain are long, their wealth and variety at this joint festival made them appear almost too short.

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"Spring in Cornwall," by Dame Laura Knight, D. B. E., R. A.

The Royal Academy

By Frank Rutter

London

FOR the first time for more than a century there is a woman R. A. exhibiting at the Royal Academy. The last one was Mrs. Mary Moser (1744-1819), and this modest flower painter never dominated any Academy as Dame Laura Knight R. A. does the present exhibition.

Beyond argument, Laura Knight is the most prominent exhibitor at the Academy this year. Not only is her large picture of circus life "The Show is on!"—which includes a magnificently painted equestrian figure—given the place of honor in the big gallery, but her brilliantly colored landscape with a rainbow, "Spring in Cornwall," has been bought for the nation under the terms of Chantrey Bequest and is given what is perhaps the second best place in the exhibition. And she has four other pictures on the line, each one of which arrests attention.

For her Diploma Work, deposited on her election as an Academician, Dame Laura has chosen a figure subject, "Dawn," a refined and beautifully modeled rendering of two young girls. Her "Ballet" is an accomplished handling of a Degas subject, while in "The Paddock at Ascot" and "Rain at Ascot" she gives us two gay, sunny impressions of an open-air society event. It was in 1927 that Laura Knight was elected an Asssociate, and though before and since she has exhibited many notable pictures at Burlington House, her art has never before been so much in evidence or seen to better advantage than in this her first year as an Academician.

Otherwise the present Academy has for its principal feature the number of well-painted and appealing small pictures rather than any large works of outstanding interest. Sickert and Stanley Spencer, who resigned last year, are both missed and without them the exhibition seems a little dull. Augustus John, R. A., sends two portraits only, the better being a three-quarter length of "Thomas Barclay" seated; the other is a head and shoulders of "Mrs. Harry Cacher." Ethel Walker shows her fine sense of color again in her impression of "Charles Marriott," while the most remarkable portrait in many respects is Glyn Philpot's solitary exhibit, "Mrs. Robert Lutyens" (196), with its daring color scheme of flame-red, light purple and pale blue, its rhythmical design and beautifully drawn hands.

* * *

These are the pictures which will excite most highly the interest of painters and connoisseurs of painting, but the general public, which is more interested in subject than in treatment, may be expected to give its first attention to some of the historical and royal pictures. Among these are Frank Salisbury's large painting, "The Heart of the Empire, May 6th, 1935," showing the scene in St. Paul's Cathedral during the Silver Jubilee Service; Frank E. Beresford's "The Princes' Vigil," showing King Edward and his three brothers on guard in Westminster Hall; Frederick Elwell's "The Lying-in-State," Frederic Whiting's picture of "King George V riding in Hyde Park," "The Duke of York" as Colonel of the XIth Hussars, by Simon Elwes, and Edmund Brock's group of the Duchess of York and her two daughters. Of these the first two have been bought by Queen Mary.

A cleverly conceived and well executed subject picture is "Commotion in the Cattle Ring," by James Bateman, A. R. A., a skillful and animated composition which incidentally shows that there is good material for picture making in the sale ring without the horrors of bull-fighting.

* * *

The memory of Ernest Procter, A. R. A., is honored by the purchase under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest of "The Zodiac," one of the most skillful and accomplished of his imaginative decorative panels. Another Chantrey purchase is "L'Infirmière," a delicately atmospheric rendering of a Red Cross nurse and child by Beatrice How, whose talent is thus tardily recognized. Welcome as both these paintings will be as additions to the Tate Gallery, it is impossible not to wish they had been bought while the artists were alive to enjoy the honor.

The most spectacular large landscape this year is "The Rock by the Sea," by Sydney Lee, R. A., a grandiose presentation of a natural arch; while that clever young artist, J. McIntosh Patrick, whose "Winter in Angus" was bought for the Chantrey last year, ably maintains his growing reputation with his delicately drawn "Springtime in Eskdale" and "View from Castle Hill, Kinnordy, Autumn." There is a charming small river scene by Algernon Newton, A. R. A. and A. J. Munnings, R. A.—giving himself a rest from hunting subjects—also shows several landscapes, among which "A Farm in Suffolk" and "Flood Waters" are particularly noteworthy.

A good example in reducing the size of pictures is set by Sir Walter Russell, R. A., the Keeper of the Royal Academy. His small three-quarter-length, "The Blue Dress," is an admirable example of portraiture on a small scale, firm yet delicate in its grasp of form, lovely in color and fine in its quality of paint. Similarly his small marine, "Squally Weather," in the first room is delightful in itself and the best sea painting this year. The first room is full of good things. Here will be found Francis Dodd's suburban landscape, "In the Park," deposited on his election as an Academician; L. Campbell Taylor's "The Harpist," a polished and scrupulously finished interior with a perfection of lighting that emulates Vermeer, and an attractive and decorative group of children, "Bridget, Jean and Carron, children of Sir Louis and Lady Greig," painted in pale tapestry colors by Philip Connard, R. A.

* * *

The sculpture in the Central Hall is dominated by Sir W. Reid Dick's heroic "The Earl of Willingdon," which is a model of the statue to be erected at New Delhi. An innovation this year is the hanging of eight pictures on the wall here, and the hanging committee is to be congratulated on having selected a series that harmonize in their light color and decorate the background without clashing with the sculpture. An outstanding exhibit in the lecture room is the bronze bust of the talented young actress, "Margaret Rawlings," by Frank Dobson.

The black-and-white exhibits, hung this year in Gallery IX—formerly known as the "gem room"—maintain a high standard in both drawing and etching. The etcher, Henry Rushbury, elected an Academician this year, deposits his fine drypoint, "Walls of Gerona," as his Diploma Work, Muirhead Bone, G. L. Brockhurst, Sir D. Y. Cameron, Francis Dodd and Sir Frank Short are other notable contributors to this section.

Franklin and His Circle

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

STARTING with a plan for an exhibition of the R. T. H. Halsey collection of Wedgwood medallion portraits, the Metropolitan Museum of Art found itself with such a preponderance of portraits of Benjamin Franklin and his contemporaries in hand that the project was enlarged to include a general showing that has come to be called Franklin and His Circle. The 356 items overflowed the original quarters designated in the American Wing, and have now been given an attractive presentation in the three salons that now constitute Gallery D 6. There they are to be seen by the public through Sept. 13.

For the first time much of the material is being shown as a group. The portraits of Franklin number 75—oils, sculpture, engravings, medallions and miniatures. It is this part of the showing that holds a special interest for those who are curious about the variations of artistic ability that are manifest when many levels of talent attempt the same subject. Houdon's bust is here, unfailingly of interest because it presents to us a creditable human being, intensely seen and appreciated, alight with the wisdom and good humor that is so strongly in the Franklin tradition. Because the sculptor did not yield to the fashionable neoclassicism of his time a living impression has come down to us, unhampered by conscious stylism.

Altogether in character, so to speak, is the David Martin oil done in London, a portrait commissioned by Franklin for his family. This depicts the philosopher-stateman looking the part, reading a manuscript with evident satisfaction, his chin resting oddly on the thumb of the right hand. Perhaps, because the undefinable "touch" is lacking, this painting falls into secondary place, like Joseph Wright's portrait. Franklin was so friendly with Wright as to permit him to do several portraits and the painter undoubtedly achieved a likeness, judging from Houdon's bust and the best-liked of all the pictures, that from the hand of Duplessis.

* * *

But consider the firmness and depth of the Frenchman's report, and the part played by the artist's own character begins to be manifest. He cannot help adding something of himself, if he has marked traits. If he is inclined to softness, we shall certainly get more that is superficial, or even something almost feminine, as in the portrait by Greuze, happiest when he was painting tenderly lovely young women. Benjamin Wilson's portrait is so far generalized that Franklin has a family resemblance to scores of other established first citizens of his time. Robert Feke's (attributed) early picturing of the inventor-printer is marked not at all by individuality in the subject, so tight is the painter's fixed manner, and his use of a stock posture.

The engravings, particularly those of French origin, are piquant in their touches of journalism, with some of the artists not much concerned that they are working for a likeness at second or third hand. Some of these "Franklins" are almost unrecognizable, but there is no mistaking the popularity of subject that was their reason for being. There are even compositions depicting the American as a historical figure in tableaux utilizing goddesses of mythology. An one miniature group Franklin is associated with Voltaire and Rousseau.

* * *

Of one of these pictures the American's comment was that it "has got so French a Countenance that you would take me for one of that lively Nation." From Paris he wrote to his daughter that the multiplicity of pictures and busts that were being made of him "have made your father's face as well known as that of the moon."

The range of subjects in the show is appropriately wide in consideration of Franklin's association with the leaders in many branches of culture and politics, in England, France and the United States. The exhibition is very like a panorama of eighteenth-century history in its direct and indirect implications. Few could have been aware of the scope of the statesman-philosopher's interest in the arts before reading the catalogue foreword by Mr. Halsey, who lends to the exhibition scores of his Wedgewood pieces.

Assisting in giving a setting to the exhibition are pieces of period furniture, cases of Franklin's varied printing activities and some of his personal books, manuscripts, silver, porcelain, and one of his French costumes. Here is a mahogany library chair designed by him, with a folding ladder concealed under the leather seat, and a handsome example of the Franklin wood-burning stove which he devised to the great improvement of room heating in his time.

Included in the exhibition are Hoppner's portraits of Franklin's daughter and her husband, Richard Bache; Matthew Pratt's portrait of Franklin's wife, Deborah; portraits by Copley, West, and Stuart; Rembrandt Peale's portrait of Houdon. The showing is made possible by loans from many museums, historical societies and private collectors.

Metropolitan's Popular Opera

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

AT LAST the much-talked-of "popular" spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House is well under way. "Carmen" opened it on the evening of May 11. "Rigoletto" followed two nights later. Both are operas of strong box office appeal, and both were heard by large audiences at prices ranging from 25 cents to a $3 top. Indeed, "Carmen" drew a capacity house. Of course, this "popular" series has the advantage of scenery, chorus and orchestra from the Metropolitan's winter equipment, though chorus and orchestra are numerically reduced.

The "Carmen" has been generally spoken of as better than the winter "Carmen." For this improvement Mme. Castagna in the title role is to be thanked. The Italian contralto had already sung the part here at the Hippodrome and the Lewisohn Stadium, though never to quite such advantage. In fact, vocally, on this occasion, she provided one of the most satisfactory Carmens ever heard in New York. Not only was the voice itself rich, warm, expressive and of ample power, but it was used with technical skill and musicianship.

And if there was no unwise caprice in her treatment of the music, there was nothing cheap or meretricious in her acting. Her Spanish gypsy this time was less demonstrative and better-natured than before. But never did good nature interfere with what she deemed her righteous anger! In short, this Carmen, while as downright and self-seeking as any of them, was in her way a very genuine person, who would have rejected with scorn the stupid and often ludicrous exaggerations with which too many an ill-advised singer feels she must clutter up her part.

* * *

As Don José, Armand Tokatyan returned to a stage where several years before he had been a familiar figure. In striking presence, vigor of temperament and histronic address he was a marked improvement on most of his recent predecessors in the role of the hapless soldier. He also sang with an unfailing command of style. But his tones often were marred by a rasp and a roughness that of late they had seemed to be free from. Carlo Morelli, the new Chilean baritone of the Metropolitan troupe last winter, but never an Escamillo here till this occasion, was obviously miscast. There was a girlish and sweet-voiced Micaela in Miss Nathalie Bodanskaya, a Metropolitan débutante, who won an ovation with her aria in Act III, which was followed by another ovation at the end of the act.

After this reasonably auspicious beginning, the "Rigoletto" turned out rather poorly. A young soprano of Missourian birth, who had sung in opera in San Francisco, where she now makes her home, one Emily Hardy, disappointed as Gilda. Of native vocal material there was enough, but the use of it failed to measure up to professional standards. Then, Joseph Bentonelli, carried over from the winter season, where, by the way, he had not sung in "Rigoletto," was no sort of Duke to the eye or to the ear. He delivered the music with scarcely a trace of the requisite elegance and in hard, nasal tones, which were by no means secure in the upper range.

* * *

The Rigoletto of Carlo Morelli, which had been made known to us in the winter, had as recommendation the assurance of a definite routine, though neither the sheer vocal quality nor certain obvious exaggerations were in its favor. Several of the shorter parts were well done by singers previously unheard at the Metropolitan—notably Monterone by Norman Cordon, Maddalena by Miss Anna Kaskas and, vocally, Sparafucile by John Gurney.

Both "Carmen" and "Rigoletto" were conducted by Gennaro Papi, with square-toed, rigid tempi and some astonishing blasts of noise.

Altogether, these two performances left no doubt about an alert public interest in the "popular" season. But they did cause one to wonder why with all the singers the country over eager for an opportunity there should have been examples of such awkward and discouraging miscasting as those specified above.

Balletomane's Bookshelf

OF THE numerous new books on ballet, Igor Schwezoff's "Russian Somersault" (New York: Harper. $3.50) is the most unusual and entertaining. Under title of "Borzoi" it won the $5000 prize in the recent autobiography competition held by Hodder and Stoughton of London. The author is now teaching in Amsterdam.

It is a story of the unconventional life of an unconventional ballet dancer—one who did not think of studying dancing until he was 16, who had a desultory education in it, though plenty of hard work, and after much struggle just missed being graduated with the *classe de perfection* at the Marinsky Theater School in Petrograd, by being inadvertently sidetracked to the Ukraine.

A well-born Russian, interested exclusively in art and not at all in politics, his life in Soviet Russia continued to be difficult. His eventual escape from Vladivostok through Manchuria to Harbin is a thrilling adventure story in itself.

He wrote the book in English (the man is also a linguist). The style is charmingly spontaneous. One wonders how so captivating a writer (in spite of the recurring word "lovely" on every other page) can at the same time be an excellent dancer. But one has faith in him. A dancer who loves his art so much must be good at it.

The description of Russian home life in the early chapters, dealing with his gay, carefree boyhood just before the Revolution, is richly flavored. The entire book is more interesting for its narrative and nonchalant style than for any excursion into ballet technics or atmosphere. The chapter headings are imaginative and provocative. Decorations by David Grey sustain their mood.

Next in importance comes Anatole Bourman's recollections of early companionship with Nijinsky, "The Tragedy of Nijinsky" (New York: Whittlesey House. $3). Mr. Bourman, for family reasons, entered the Imperial School under another name. He is now living in America and chose an American journalist, D. Lyman, formerly known as D. Lyman-Green, to put his memories into English for him. Again the early chapters are richest. There is something about childhood—remembering recalls the "trailing clouds of glory." But these memories are sometimes melancholy. And Nijinsky, a poor boy of rather oafish exterior, and a Pole, is pictured as an unhappy, doomed creature from the start. Except of course when he danced—then he was a glorified being. Here also are intimate glimpses of Russian family life and customs, as only a Russian can know them and describe them.

The later chapters get somewhat further away from the subject—naturally, because of the inevitable separation of the boyhood pals, now only intermittent friends. The book may offer nothing absolutely new except on the close intimacy of boyhood days—and Karsavina in "Theater Street" has thrown forgotten lights on them. But it is an approach from another angle, personal in another way from Romola Nijinska's (auto) biography, more revelatory in detail than Arnold Haskell's "Diaghileff." Not as literature, but as further news of the great dancer is the book welcome.

The late Adrian Stokes's "Russian Ballets" (New York: Dutton. $2.50) is a series of subjective analyses of what one may assume were his favorite ballets. Mr. Stokes was an artist—a painter with a poet complex—and his view of ballet is highly colored with imagery. A great mixer-upper of metaphor was Mr. Stokes. Yet he discloses a good deal of technical information and the volume of discussion which one may at first be inclined to dismiss as a reference book, to be read just before performance, will very likely promote the popular enjoyment of ballet.

"The Story of the American Ballet" (New York: Ihra Publishing Co.) is slight in format if not in substance. Its author, Ruth Eleanor Howard, is publisher of The American Dancer and a frequent contributor to its pages. She has written a short history of the new ballet school and company which is now a department of the Metropolitan Opera from, one would say, a fairly detached viewpoint. Photographs of the founders, F. M. Warburg and Lincoln Kirstein, of the chief choregrapher, George Balanchine, and of some of the principal dancers intersperse the pages.

M. L.

'After October'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

A CHARACTER in Miss Gordon Daviot's play, "The Laughing Woman," was asked her opinion of a certain piece of statuary. She paused, at a loss for words, and then said hesitatingly, "It gives you a sort of feeling, doesn't it?"

Mr. Rodney Ackland's "After October," now at the Criterion, is that kind of play. It has no clear-cut plot moving along well-defined lines to a sharp climax. It has no dominating protagonist. But it does undoubtedly give a sort of feeling—the feeling of futility.

The Monkhams family are a feckless lot. The mother (Miss Mary Clare) is a retired pantomime actress; her son, Clive, is an unsuccessful novelist; one of her daughters is stupidly in love with her employer, and the other has married a Frenchman who seems unable to keep her. They take in paying guests who lose their jobs, and consequently cannot pay their rent, but they keep things going by the novel expedient of not answering the door when the tradesman presents his bill.

Nevertheless, they are not by any means continuously miserable. Like Mr. Micawber, they are always hoping that something will turn up; and if they lack Mr. Micawber's inexhaustible vitality and variety, that is only because Mr. Ackland, though a very resourceful writer, is not yet a Dickens. When the drama opens, all their hopes are built on the phrase, "After June," for in June, Clive's play is to be produced, and, of course, will be a big success. But the play flops. The family, however, is only momentarily discouraged. Clive soon settles down to writing a novel that is to be published in the autumn, and after October all will obviously be well.

* * *

The general critical judgment of London has been extraordinarily favorable to this play. It certainly presents the Monkhams ménage with a striking degree of fidelity to life as it is lived in such circles. The characters are true, and their remarks invariably authentic. The volatile hopes, the swift disappointments, the nagging tempers, the untidiness, the slackness and inconsequence and futility of the Monkhams household could not be better translated into terms of the theater.

This reviewer does not find the piece at all satisfactory in spite of its cleverness, and its containing many undoubtedly good things. It is extraordinary how many different kinds of feelings about life can be made acceptable when adequately expressed in a work of art. Dickens found existence a huge joke, and Scott treated it as a fine adventure. Both points of view satisfy in the novels in which they are expressed. Hugh Walpole's early view of it in "Fortitude" as a test of courage equally results in good work, and even the catastrophic outlook of Hardy at times paradoxically produces moments of rare beauty. But, though art is thus happily accommodating to many varieties of attitude, we doubt whether it is satisfyingly reconcilable with a mere objective statement of the thesis that existence is futile

* * *

The qualification has to be introduced because Chekhov in "The Cherry Orchard" displays a similar attitude to Mr. Ackland's. The comparison is particularly in point because it is upon Chekhov's technique that Mr. Ackland has modeled his own. But Chekhov is moved to pity by the futility of his characters, and hints at better things than their lives express. But Mr. Ackland implies no criticism or judgment of his characters; he leaves them at their face value, and they are thus in the last resort unacceptable.

Mr. Laughton in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

THE appearance of Mr. Charles Laughton at the Comédie Française on May 6 was an event in the history of the stage. To have played in a full-length drama would probably have called for a revision of the Comédie's constitution, so Mr. Laughton took the part of Sganarelle in one act only of Molière's "Le Médecin malgré lui."

There were great men before Agamemnon, and English actors before Mr. Laughton have delighted French audiences. Beaumarchais welcomed David Garrick to Paris, and when Charles Kemble appeared as Hamlet and Othello, Alexander Dumas was inspired to write a play based on the career of an English actor even more famous than Kemble, namely Edmund Kean. But these various performances cannot really be compared with Mr. Laughton's, for they presented parts which were at the time unfamiliar to French audiences, while Sganarelle is one of the best-known roles in the Gallic repertory. Moreover, Mr. Laughton played in the French language.

To get something that approaches more nearly to being a parallel one must go to the London stage, or to the American and British screens. Several foreign actresses and actors have in late years played in London in the English language. The most famous of these is Miss Elizabeth Bergner, who, in "Escape Me Never," achieved a tremendous success. Miss Lucie Mannheim also won golden opinions when she appeared at the Criterion in "Nina"; while Miss Marlene Dietrich and Mr. Conrad Veidt, though of continental birth, have achieved enormous popularity in American and British films.

Yet Mr. Laughton's experience is essentially different even from these, for the Comédie Française is unlike any of those theaters in which the above mentioned players have appeared. It dates back to 1680, and its origins are even more remote, whilst it has for two and a half centuries been the official guardian of the traditions of the French theater. There is no theater like it in either London or New York, and the honor which Mr. Laughton has received is therefore unique.

'Tudor Rose'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

SEVERAL recent films have indicated that the English industry is growing up, at least so far as its ambitions are concerned. "Things to Come" was a definite attempt to tackle big problems on a worthy scale, and to a certain extent it succeeded, while "Rhodes of Africa" was a conscientious piece of historical reconstruction. Sir Cedric Hardwicke's latest effort, "Tudor Rose," is a creditable addition to the list.

Some people do not like historical pictures, and many more, to whom historical films are not by nature antipathetic, are beginning to wonder if the Tudors are not being a little overdone. Henry VIII, Elizabeth and Mary seem to be the only English rulers of whom the British entertainment world has ever heard. Nevertheless, "Tudor Rose" brings a certain freshness of treatment even to this hackneyed section of history, and it is enlivened by several vigorous performances. Sir Cedric's representation of the ambitious and cunning Earl of Warwick, who hoped to secure almost unlimited personal power through the marriage of his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, to Lady Jane Grey, the "nine-days Queen," is a carefully composed, if necessarily somber, portrait.

Mr. Desmond Tester's engaging and youthful Edward VI is a delightful piece of work, though it must be admitted that it bears small resemblance to the intensely serious nature of that precocious child. Indeed, his Protestantism was one of Edward's chief characteristics, and this is never so much as hinted at in "Tudor Rose." It is its failure to present any aspect of the religious controversies of the time, except such as may be gleaned from two sermons by John Knox, impressively delivered by Mr. John Laurie with a tremendous Scots accent, that deprives the film of any real claim to historical value. But, inadequate as its incompleteness necessarily renders it, "Tudor Rose" is a very respectable and not unentertaining effort.

'One Rainy Afternoon'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"ONE Rainy Afternoon," the first of the Mary Pickford-Jesse Lasky film productions, is a romantic Parisian farce that is being well-received at the Rivoli Theater.

Francis Lederer, who has a brisk, naïve style, is well cast in a part that needed his whole-hearted gaiety if it was to escape silliness. He plays a minor musical comedy actor who, in the course of a flirtation with a married woman, by mistake kisses the daughter of a publisher in a darkened cinema. There follows a whirl of absurd complications involving daily newspaper gossip stories about the cinema "monster," and a court trial that has a good deal of fun with French red tape and gallantry, with incidental satire of the ways public gullibility and hero worship are exploited by publicity-seeking theater managements.

Roland Young is the quizzical manager who capitalizes the cinema incident in a song for Mr. Lederer, the whole thing culminating as expected. Ida Lupino plays the girl with dignity and humor. Rowland Lee's direction sustained the light touch and gave the many minor parts crisp presentation. Donald Meek as a comically sympathetic judge in the courtroom scene, Hugh Herbert as the flustered friend of the hero, Richard Carle, Eric Rhodes and numerous others help to make a picture that keeps the spectators in frequent chuckles.

E. C. S.

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New York

Who was it who said, "Tell us the incredible, and make us want to believe."

They must have been thinking of dining-car kitchens, and the Gargantuan accomplishments that go on in their Lilliputian confines.

East, west, north, south, the railroads of the country have to feed people—if not on the wing, well, on the wheel. And with so much space to do it in, there is precious little room for any mistakes.

Some Variation

There is some variation in the size of dining-car kitchens between railroads. The Fred Harvey kitchens of the Santa Fe trains are 28 feet by seven. Those of the New Haven road are 13 feet by under six feet. One thing they have in common; all the kitchens have to have a range, a broiler, a steam table, a sink, pantries and several refrigerators. They have to use coal in the ranges, and charcoal in the broiler—charquets, to be exact, because they leave no ash, and a dining car can't be spilling ashes all along the run. There can be no cooking by electricity, because the voltage of the car wouldn't toast a piece of bread in a couple of hours, and if there is one thing people seem to expect in a dining car it is service, the speed of which would make Aladdin seem to be an ancestor of the tortoise.

The problem of the dining-car service which we take as much for granted as the ice water in the tank is a strange one. If you can imagine the demands made on the kitchen and commissary of a de luxe hotel and, moreover, temporarily isolated from all regular sources of food supply, yet obliged to live up to a reputation for serving as many as 200 people at a meal agreeably and swiftly, then you can imagine the bare outlines of what it means to conduct a dining-car service.

Tastes Are Different

Suppose still farther that among the guests that the chime brings pouring into the dining car are a world-famous opera star, a leading and slightly imperial New York banker (even in these days), a mid-western school marm, a rich cattleman who thinks meals were invented for steaks, up to and including breakfast; a prominent motion picture executive (there is one who requires lamb for breakfast, lunch and dinner on his trips to and from the coast), a noted French natural scientist and an uppity young miss and her mama straight out of the Social Register and twice as fussy.

You would probably—even if your friends knew you to be the nearest thing outside France to a Cordon Bleu cook—say "Whew!" and flee, at the prospect of feeding them. Feeding them once, let alone three meals a day for several days.

But there you are. That's what happens to you—or a version of it—if you hang out a shingle to run a dining-car service.

Demand Service

You can't put these people into one group, or several groups. Their tastes in food will be as diversified as their occupations, and the states or countries from which they may come. They will agree on one thing. They will demand service, 100 per cent service, on the dot. Yet the whole thing, the dining-car people say, is mastered by one familiar business principle, even though it does seem to fly in the face of individualism. And that principle is standardization.

To illustrate, look at the preparation in the dining-car kitchen of the Yankee Clipper or the Merchants' Limited of the New Haven, or the Fred Harvey dining cars of the Santa Fe.

If you manage to get into one of the kitchens you will say to yourself, "Yes, here's all the equipment, but how on earth can there be any food aboard. I can't see anything edible."

That will mean because it's in cupboards and refrigerators. Fresh cuts of meat, spread on white cloths over beds of ice. Shelves bulging with fresh vegetables, broccoli, celery, tomatoes, lettuces. A mere metal working table along one side of the car will suddenly open and there will be a refrigerated box for milk and cold consomme, another compartment likewise refrigerated, for poultry, another for fish, still another for butter and eggs. Higher up but within easy reach will be rows of cupboards, with supplies of spice, cereal, cooking materials, dishes, glassware, etc.

Has Its Own Place

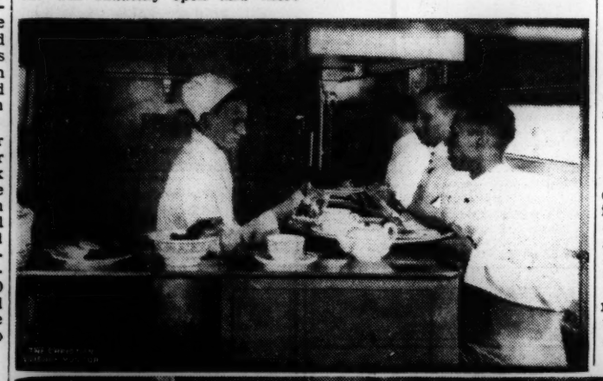
Each article has its own place, and woe to anyone who stores anything in the wrong space, as the chef and his assistants do not contemplate time peeking and peering; they want only to stretch out a hand, secure in the knowledge that i. will come away containing what they think it will—not something to spoil a batch of baked apples just coming to the last, glistening lacquer of golden brown, or an omelette commanded by a patron of the road who doesn't include practical jokes or their derivatives among his tastes.

For the Fred Harvey dining cars, menus are made up in sets, for a 10-day period. That is, a certain train leaving Chicago will offer a different menu for each meal during the trip, the next day's train carrying the same set of menus, and so on. In this way, each patron can be offered a varied selection throughout his trip, yet the advantage of uniform buying and planning can be maintained by supplying the trains of subsequent days in the same way.

At the end of the 10-day period the sets of menus are completely changed, always taking advantage of seasonal foods. Flexibility comes n "flyers," printed en route and attached to the regular menu. Before leaving Chicago, westbound, the dining car steward files a requisition of supplies he needs. Staples of all kinds, choice cuts of meat selected by the Harvey meat buyers at one of the great Chicago packing nouses. Poultry and eggs, received that morning from Harvey's own produce plant at Newton, Kan.

Along the Line

Perishables are picked up along the line. Whitefish, for instance, is delivered at Newton, Kan.—to be delivered to dining cars along with the poultry and eggs, by a westbound refrigerator car only two hours before it is picked up by the eastbound dining car that serves it that evening. Likewise, mountain trout may be picked up at La Junta, Colo., luscious Rocky Ford melons at the same stop, and of course milk and cream from approved dairies at regular intervals. Eastbound, the choicest western fruits are brought from California, and picked up, too, at junction points by westbound trains.



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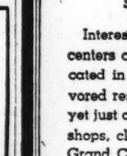

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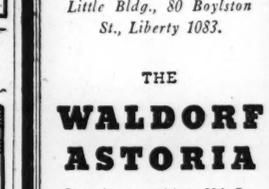

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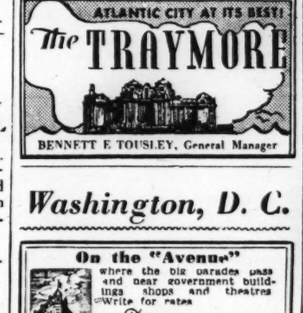

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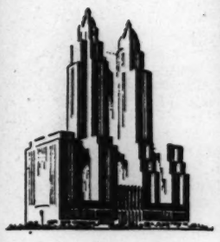

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One American Golfer Remains In British Play

SOUTHPORT, Eng., May 19 (AP)—One American out of the nine original starters, Marian Miley, Lexington, Ky., remained in the fight for the British women's golf championship.

The boyish, dark-haired player won on the nineteenth hole from Elsie Corlett, Great Britain, who eliminated the gallery favorite, Patty Berg, Minneapolis, 1 up, in the second round this morning.

One other player, Mrs. Leona Cheney, Los Angeles, Calif., was eliminated in the second round, and two others, Charlotte Glutting, South Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews, Coral Gables, Fla., went out this afternoon.

Charlotte Glutting played herself out in the morning round when she won the last four holes of the 18-hole match to send the battle against Dorothy Pearson into extra holes and then won on the twenty-first. But this afternoon she was off her game and lost to Pam Barton, runner-up last year, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Crews made perhaps the most remarkable stand of the day before she was eliminated on the twentieth hole by Mrs. Edith Rhodes, Great Britain, a 16 handicap player until two years ago, who is playing in her first major championship.

Mrs. Crews was two down with five holes to go and birdied the fourteenth and seventeenth holes to tie it up. Then after tying the nineteenth, she lost the twentieth by hitting into the sand.

Miss Miley squared her match at the seventeenth hole when she ran down a six foot putt for a birdie, and won on the nineteenth when Miss Corlett took two shots to get out of the sand.

Miss Miley was also in the sand on the nineteenth, but she got out in one and won the hole and the match with a four, one over par.

Summary of important second round matches:

Mrs. Crews, U. S. A., defeated Nell Forrest, Great Britain, 3 and 2.

Charlotte Glutting, U. S. A., defeated Dorothy Pearson, Great Britain, 1 up, 21 holes.

Marian Miley, U. S. A., defeated Stella Franklin, Great Britain, 7 and 6.

Jean Hamilton, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. Leona Cheney, U. S. A., 1 up.

Elsie Corlett, Great Britain, defeated Patty Berg, U. S. A., 1 up.

Bridget Newell, Great Britain, defeated Diana Fishwick, Great Britain, 2 up.

Mrs. Temple Dobell, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. J. B. Walker, Great Britain, 1 up.

Pam Barton, Great Britain, defeated Jane Firth, Great Britain, 5 and 4.

In the quarterfinal round tomorrow morning, Miss Miley meets the favorite, Bridget Newell, the young English barrister, who has won the medal, eliminated the defending champion, Wanda Morgan, the 1930 British champion, Diana Fishwick, and Mrs. H. V. Newton. Miss Newell defeated Mrs. Newton this afternoon, 3 and 2.

Hanley's Brother, Dick, to Assist With B. U. Eleven

Dick Hanley, formerly football coach at Northwestern University, and brother of Boston University's gridiron mentor, Pat Hanley, will be in Boston sometime next September, and has consented to help his brother shape up the Terrier backfield.

Pat was exceptionally exuberant today over the fact that his famous brother was going to be here in time to give him a hand with the backfield candidates.

"You see," Pat said, "I will turn the ball toters over to him, and I will devote my time to the line."

The announcement that Dick was to be here in Boston came from Pat in an informal chat. He said, in more or less of a jesting way, "Do you know that I've hired a new assistant coach for this fall? My brother Dick will be here and will give me a hand, for a short time. That is if I am able to dig him up several golf matches. That was what he specified he'd do it for."

B. U. gridsters, especially the backfield men, should benefit considerably from any pointers that Dick may give them. As it is known throughout football circles he is a master of the game.

College Baseball Results

Bowdoin 10, Bates 8.
C. C. N. Y. 13, St. John's 7.
Minnesota 10, Nebraska 1.
Missouri 7, Washington 2.
Panzer 8, Upsala 6.
St. Lawrence 4, Syracuse 2.
Virginia 11, William & Mary 4.

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Foxx Likes Red Sox to Win Pennant for This Season

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—Jimmie Foxx, the blacksmith-armed first base star of the Boston Red Sox, went "way back whenning" today.

Jimmie picks his own club to win the American League pennant, not because its a world-beating outfit but because it's better, in Jimmie's opinion, than any other club. The team to beat, he says, is New York, with Detroit and Cleveland scrapping for third place."

"We've got a good club," said Foxx "but it's not quite up to the old Athletics or the New York Yankees of the days when Babe Ruth was going great. When the Athletics won three flags in a row—1929—30—31—we had about everything, pitching, infield, outfield and catching.

Jimmie Foxx

Simmons Better Than Manush

"Our outfield this year, I believe, can't compare equally with the old Athletics outfield, chiefly because Simmons then was better than Manush now. I don't think there is a great deal of difference in the two infields, but in pitching we haven't the three we had in the old days.

"Grove and Ferrell are going great, and probably will continue to, but we haven't the third pitcher as we had when Grove, Earnshaw and Walberg were with us in Philadelphia.

"If we had Grove, Earnshaw and Walberg of 1929 with us now Boston would make the race a runaway."

Doesn't "Look So Hot"

Jimmie says the league strength, as a whole this year, doesn't "look so hot" to him. Boston, he believes, will win the flag because its strength is well-balanced and the club has more in every department than any other outfit.

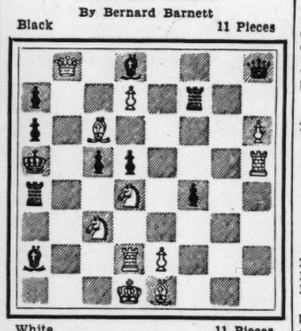
Jimmy hit 36 homers last season and finished with a batting average of .346. He isn't paying any attention to how many home runs he's hit this season, eight. He says he's too busy trying to improve his batting average, indicating he doesn't think so much of the .309 figure he's compiled to date.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1827
By Bernard Barnett

Black 11 Pieces



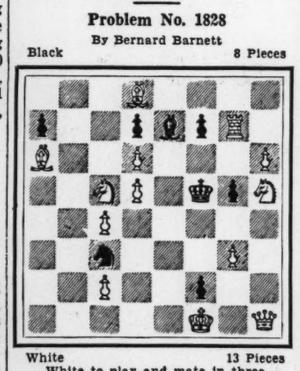
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

This problem, by the veteran New Orleans composer, first appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 16, 1936.

Problem No. 1828
By Bernard Barnett

Black 8 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

This was quoted in an article devoted to the composer in the American Chess Magazine, December, 1898.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1825. Q-R3

No. 1826.

1.	P-K4	threatens
2.	PxPch	
1.	———	K-Q3
2.	PxP	
1.	———	PxPch
2.	RxPch	
1.	———	Kt-Q3
2.	Kt-Kt5ch	
1.	———	Kt-B4 or P-Q5
2.	B-B7ch	

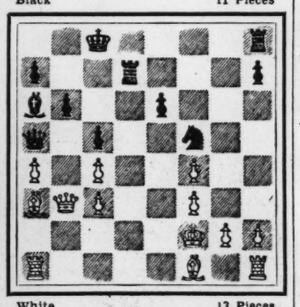
End-Game No. 304. White wins: 1 RxRP, B-B4; 2 QxB, KR-Q; 3 Q-R7ch, K-B; 4 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 5 R-K6ch, Resigns, for if PxR; 6 QxPch, K-K; 7 B-Kt5ch, etc. If 1 . . . PxR; 2 Q-Kt6ch, K-R; 3 QxPch, K-Kt; 4 R-Q5, etc.

End-Game

This is the conclusion to one of Colle's brilliancies. Those who wish the complete score can find it in Reinfeld's "Colle's Chess Masterpieces." This position is from Samisch-Colle, Frankfort, 1930. Black wins quickly.

End-Game No. 305

Black 11 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

Black to play and win

"Colle's Chess Masterpieces"

Volume IV of Reinfeld's Modern Chess Library is entitled "Colle's Chess Masterpieces," and contains 50 games of Belgium's finest player, who, to quote the introduction, "belongs in that category of great masters—such as Morphy, Pillsbury, Charousek, Breyer and Noteboom—about whom there will always be a glamorous and irreducible uncertainty."

Colle is not well known in this country, but those who delight in aggressive combination play of the Pillsbury-Marshall mold will enjoy every page of this careful and competent work. Reinfeld deserves the support of the chess world for this latest addition to his Modern Chess Library. The book is well printed, nicely bound, and each game is illustrated with a diagram. It lists at $1.50 and can be secured from Fred Reinfeld, 2265 Newbold Avenue, New York City.

Weaver Adams, former New England champion, although he did not finish high in the final standing of the United States championship, at least had the satisfaction of defeating some New York experts. In this game he concluded with a sacrifice, winding up in a mate threat that will not be seen at first glance.

Sicilian Defense

Adams White	Bernstein Black	Adams White	Bernstein Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 Q-K2	KtxBch
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 RPxKt	Kt-Q4
3 P-K5	Kt-Q4	15 KtxKt	BxKt
4 Kt-B3	Kt-B2	16 RxB(a)	PxR
5 P-Q4	PxP	17 R-Q	B-K2
6 QxP	Kt-B3	18 RxP	Castles
7 Q-K4	P-QKt3	19 Q-Q2	R-R2
8 B-KB4	B-Kt2	20 Kt-Q4	Q-K(b)
9 Castles	P-K3	21 Kt-B5	R-B2
10 B-QKt5	P-QR3	22 B-R6!	Q-Q
11 B-R4	P-QKt4	23 BxP	R-K
12 B-Kt3	Kt-R4	24 KtxBchResigns(c)	

(a) Speculative, and probably unsound, but Tartakower has said that we win games either through our own mistakes or (and/or) our opponent's.

(b) White threatens 21 Kt-B6, but the text is too confining. Better 20 . . . Q-B.

(c) If 24 . . . KxB; 21 Q-Kt5ch, K-B; 22 Q-R6ch, KxKt; 23 Q-Q6 mate! If 24 . . . RxKt; 25 B-B6, with no adequate defense against mate.

Reshevsky's defeat of Kashdan, in the United States championship just concluded, provided many thrills for the spectators. Kashdan had a decided material advantage at an early stage, but he was behind in development and was never able to get his king into safety. This game is likely to win the brilliancy prize offered for the most brilliant game not a QP or English Opening.

Scotch Game

Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black	Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 R-B	Kt-KB5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 R-B3	Kt(K4)-Q6ch
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 BxKt	PxB
4 KtxP	B-B4	19 Castles	Q-Kt4!
5 B-K3	Q-B3	20 P-KR4	Kt-R6ch
6 P-QB3	KKt-K2	21 PxKt	QxQ
7 Q-Q2	BxKt	22 PxB	Q-K7
8 PxB	P-Q4	23 R-B4	P-Q7
9 Kt-B3	PxP	24 R-Q4	QxKt
10 P-Q5	Kt-K4	25 R-Q	R-K
11 Kt-Kt5	Castles	26 R(Q4)xP	R-K5
12 KtxBP	R-Kt	27 P-B3	R-K7
13 BxP	B-Kt5	28 R-QB	P-R4
14 BxR	RxB	29 R(B)-B2	Q-Kt3ch
15 Kt-Kt5	KKt-Kt3	Resigns	

Black's nineteenth move is crushing!

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Terry, Giants	19	54	10	25	.463
Sullivan, Indians	17	51	6	22	.431
Medwick, Cards	27	116	17	47	.414
Di Maggio, Yanks	13	59	13	23	.385
Brubaker, Pirates	17	65	10	25	.385
Gehrig, Yankees	30	111	37	42	.378

Cincinnati Red Series Is Relief For McKechnie

By Edwin Rumill

After meeting the powerful Pirates, Cardinals and Cubs in succession, the Bees and Bill McKechnie can look ahead to their coming two-game Cincinnati series with much relief. In view of the competition received from the stronger National League clubs during the past seven days, and considering the success the locals had against the Reds on their initial invasion of the West this season, the single engagements with the Cincinnatis tomorrow and Thursday might be classed as a breathing spell.

On April 28 the Bees made their first appearance of the 1936 season on western soil. On that day Ray Benge and Bob Smith combined their efforts on the mound and defeated the Reds, 5 to 2. The Bees pounded two Cincinnati hurlers, one of them Paul Derringer, for 14 hits.

Two days later the Bees made it two straight over the Reds, 3 to 1. Danny MacFayden pitched that game, limiting the home club to five hits while his mates battered two more enemy boxmen. Therefore, Boston's record against Cincinnati to date is two victories as compared with no defeats. And if the form the Bees displayed against the Buccs, Cards and Cubs is maintained when the Reds arrive in town tomorrow, Bill McKechnie shouldn't experience much difficulty climbing back to the top of the second division.

Of course it is very possible that the Reds, instead of becoming a help in the Bees' struggle to move a step closer to the first division, may prove a stumbling block. In the past the local organization quite often has caused no end of trouble among more powerful rivals, but has enjoyed little success against the weaker teams.

Last season the Boston Nationals were so disorganized and disgruntled they failed to win a single series with league rivals. They did, however, manage to take 10 out of 22 games from the Reds who finished sixth in the race.

Because Friday is an open date on the Hub's baseball schedule, Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announces that Thursday will be Ladies' Day at National League Field.

Good old Robert Moses "Lefty" Grove was in rare form again yesterday in pitching the Red Sox to a 2-to-0 victory over the White Sox at Chicago. Grove's record now stands as follows: Innings pitched, 65⅓; opponents' runs, 8; earned runs, 6; hits, 42; strikeouts, 34, and bases on balls, 8. Lefty has won seven and lost one.

Incidentally, the Red Sox have captured five straight games from their White Hosed rivals this season, without defeat.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs May 18

Whitney, Phillies	2
Vaughan, Pirates	1
Ott, Giants	1
Leslie, Giants	1
Campbell, Reds	1
Mize, Cardinals	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	8
Trosky, Indians	8
Dickey, Yankees	7
Camilli, Phillies	6
Ott, Giants	6

Place Men Back for N. E. Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19—Eleven men who won places in the 1935 six running events that will be held on the flat in the 1936 New England Intercollegiate track and field championships will be on hand Friday and Saturday for the 50th renewal of the title meet on Brown Field. Only one of the 11 is a defending champion, but he is so far ahead of the field that he is virtually in a class by himself.

Edwin Cliff Veysey of Colby College, I. C. A. A. A. 3000-meter champion and undefeated at the mile and two-mile in this season's meets, can probably take two firsts this week if he elects to run both races. In view of his stated intention of entering the 10,000-meter event for the Olympic trials, it is possible that he will enter only the two mile. Running one race, Jack Kearns' Brown track mark will probably be at his mercy.

Not in years have the two sprints presented the problems to prognostication that exist this year. Until Larry Scanlon of Holy Cross dashed through the 100 in 9.9s. in the dual meet with Boston College Saturday, no man had beaten even time. And six men had run the 100 in even time. Murray of Maine, Scanlon of Holy Cross, Hakanson of Northeastern, Kellar of Bates, Hawley of Wesleyan and Hicks of Boston University all have been clocked in 10 seconds flat this season, and Walter Janiak was home in that time although beaten by Scanlon in 9.9 last Saturday. Bolivar of B. U., Nygaard of M. I. T., Huff of Maine, and Batty and Thomson of Brown, have turned in good times, and Taylor of Rhode Island, last year's fourth-place man, has failed to turn in an impressive time.

Four men have broken 22 seconds for the 220, with Scanlon of Holy Cross out ahead with 21.6s. Bolivar of B. U., Hakanson of Northeastern and Cady of Boston College have all been timed in 21.8s., and Murray of Maine, Cooke of Williams, Huff of Maine, Keck of Bates have all turned in creditable times. Scanlon is the most consistent contender in the lot for he has done 21.6s., 21.8s. twice, 22.5s., and 23s. for 200 meters, and he has been consistent in his winnings.

Another Ohio State Star Joins Redskins

The Boston Redskins have added another Ohio State University giant to the team for next fall's professional football campaign, the signed contract of James N. (Doc) Karcher arriving at the local offices yesterday. Karcher is a first-string guard of the Buckeyes, and by joining up with Boston he will be with Sam Busich, a former teammate, who already has signed with the Redskins.

Karcher formerly played at tackle, but Head Coach Francis A. Schmidt of the Buckeyes converted him into a guard because of his speed and ruggedness. During the epochal game last fall with Notre Dame Karcher recovered a loosely handled ball by the opposition across the Irish goal line for a score. This he believes to be his greatest thrill. He is rated as a star punter and has specialized in corner kicks.

Doc has been further honored by being chosen to play with the All-Star college team meeting the world champion Detroit Lions in Chicago, and also with the all-star team that meets the Giants at New York prior to the opening of the National Football League season in September.

Meeting the first requirements for professional play, Karcher is big and weighty, like all of the Buckeye 1935 squad. He is just six feet tall, weighs 210, and is 22 years old this month. His home is in Forest, Ohio.

Boston Boy Elected

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 19 (AP)—Harvey H. Bundy of Boston has been elected manager of the 1937 Yale tennis team. Crew managers who won the competition were Albert W. Sherer of Chicago and Sherman Mitchell of Grosse Pointe, Mich. One of them will be named manager of the 1937 sweepswingers and the other will be in charge of freshmen. Selection will be announced after the Yale-Harvard boat race on June 19.

American Team Beaten

PARIS, May 19 (AP)—Florence LeBoutillier of Westbury, N. Y., and Anne Page of Philadelphia, sole American doubles team in the French hard-court tennis championships, were eliminated in the first round today by the French combination of Simone Iribarne and Edith Belliard, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1.

College Tennis Results

Army 5, Williams 4.
Bowdoin 7, Colby 2.
Brown 6, R. I. State 3.

Sporting Around The Hub

Miss Vahey Regains Form

IN THE past two years Rosamond Vahey of Vesper has been state champion of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts. This year it seemed that the slim lass was about to be dethroned. In the early team matches she failed to impress, but of late she has been regaining form and ability.

Staff Photo
Rosamond Vahey

This Friday the women engage in the qualifying round at the Salem C. C. and play the championship match play on Monday through Friday. After qualifying and beginning with match play, Miss Vahey usually reaches top form and proceeds to mow down opponents. Last year she played unimpressively until the championship at Brae Burn, where Mrs. Brad Whittemore won the medal, but Miss Vahey won the title.

Again this year Mrs. Whittemore offers the foremost challenge to Miss Vahey. Mrs. Whittemore has been climbing steadily and this past winter season she indulged in southern golf and is primed for her strongest bid to win the state title. The longest hitting member of the W. G. A. M., Priscilla Dennett of The Country Club, is to be reckoned with. Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr. of Charles River also rates attention with the leaders.

The old guard, including Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr. of Oakley, Margaret Curtis of Essex County and Mrs. Harriet Ferris of Brae Burn, are good enough to upset any of the leaders at times.

Here and There

Harvard's varsity baseball team returns to Eastern Intercollegiate League competition tomorrow when it plays Dartmouth in the first of a two-game series at Hanover, N. H. . . . The second game will be played at Boston on June 11 . . . Beaten but once in the last 10 games, then by Holy Cross at Worcester on Saturday, Harvard faces the second half of its league competition with high hope of maintaining its present first-place lead and winning the championship for the first time. . . . However, the Crimson nine must mend its present erring ways if it is to stand up in the stretch drive. . . . In addition to the Dartmouth game, Harvard plays two games with Pennsylvania, these on Soldiers Field on Saturday with the first game starting at 1:30 and the second to follow . . . Wellesley College girls will act as umpires, "linemen" and ball "boys" today when the tennis pros—Vines, Stoefen, Bell and Lott—play their scheduled exhibition matches on the campus courts.

Women's Golf Title To The Country Club

After leading from the opening gun, Southern lost its final match in the women's spring team golf series, yesterday, 5 to 4, at Clyde Park . . . With defeat went Southern's last chance for the title . . . The Country Club women won the crown when Priscilla Dennett and Ruth Batchelder won home-hole victories . . . The Clyde Park team also won the right to play host in the coming intersectional match against a picked team of Providence golfers . . . The other teams placed as follows: Midland and Central tied for third; Middlesex, fifth, and Northern, sixth . . . D. J. Walsh of the Herald captured the Newspapermen's Golf Association weekly tourney, at Belmont Spring, yesterday, with 96—79 . . . Harvard and New Hampshire are tied for first place in the New England Lacrosse League championship . . . Robert Ferguson, captain of the Massachusetts Tech varsity crew, has been elected commodore of the M. I. T. Boat Club . . . Kay Winthrop, defending champion, and Virginia Rice Johnson, second seeded player, advanced yesterday in singles in the Bay State tennis tourney at The Country Club . . . Miss Winthrop and Mrs. Johnson head the seeded list in doubles . . . Entries close tomorrow night for the state open golf championship at Oak Hill . . . Secretary E. B. Badger of 50 State Street, Boston, has received 65 entries and expects 100 before closing time.

Tufts Frosh Day Sees Yearling Athletes Busy

It will be the Tufts' Freshmen Day tomorrow at Medford. Two of the yearling athletic teams will provide the entertainment. The baseball team will engage Dean Academy and the lacrosse group meet Brown.

Of particular interest will be the ball game which takes place at Tufts Oval at 4 p. m. The Jumbo frosh have come out of an early season slump and now are playing improved ball. Scheduled to pitch for Tufts is Johnny Hughes of Medford. Last week against Middlesex School he struck out 15 batters.

The lacrosse team which has not won a game as yet this season hopes to break into the winning columns when they square off against Brown.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	21	9	.700
Boston	21	11	.656
Cleveland	17	11	.607
Detroit	15	14	.517
Chicago	12	13	.480
Washington	15	17	.469
Philadelphia	10	17	.370
St. Louis	5	24	.172

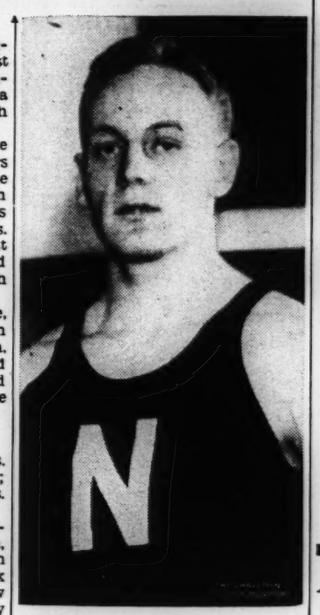
Results May 18

Detroit 7, Washington 1.
Boston 2, Chicago 0.
Other games postponed.

Miss Jacobs Not to Compete

VIENNA, May 19 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, United States titleholder, told the Associated Press today she had decided not to compete in the French hard-court tennis championships, starting today at Auteuil. She said she expected to leave for England later today.

Northeastern Athlete Does A Quadruple for Track Team



By a Staff Photographer
Allan H. Hakanson
Northeastern Star Athlete

Within the sport folds of Northeastern University there is a modest athlete by the name of Allan Hakanson who sincerely believes that if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well.

In the first place he is one of the Huskies' leading track performers and football stars. In several of the track meets in which Northeastern has participated this year, Al has taken part in four different events. And the startling part of it is that in every instance he has romped away to impressive victories in each one.

Only recently, at Colby College, Waterville, Maine, Al was entered in the 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 120-yard high hurdles, and 220-yard low hurdles. Although he established no new records his time for these events is not to be discounted.

Hopes to Lower Records

In the 100 he was clocked at 10s. flat, raced through the 220 in 21.8s.; leaped over the high hurdles in 15.3s. and over the low sticks in 24.2s.

In the Greater Boston Intercollegiates, held at Harvard Stadium, this same lad won the 110-meter high hurdles in the time of 15.5s. He took second place in the 200-meter low hurdles behind his teammate, Roy Henderson.

Next Friday and Saturday at Brown Field, Providence, R. I., the New England Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet will be held, and many eyes will be focused on the performance turned in by Hakanson. Here, although competing in only three events, the high and low hurdles and 220, he will attempt to break some records.

Pitching Talent

And while speaking of athletes, the Northeastern freshman baseball team has some high-grade material coming up for Coach Al McCoy's varsity nine next year. Especially pleasing to Coach McCoy's eye is an array of promising pitching talent.

Handicapped this year because of the dearth of twirlers, the Husky baseball team has not been up to standard. Gus Rook, the only dependable this year, has borne most of the pitching brunt. But, with Rook available next year, and the group on this year's freshman nine also eligible for the varsity, it looks as though McCoy's mound difficulties are over.

Shows Good Form

As a matter of fact, the opinion expressed by Coach Raymond Vaughan of the Northeastern yearlings, and agreed to by McCoy, all of the five freshman pitchers, had they been upper classmen this year, were of varsity caliber.

Rating number one is Joe Callahan, formerly of East Boston High. He has pitched three games, losing only to Boston College frosh in an 11-inning affair. In the Wentworth game Callahan entered the fray in the fourth inning and pitched perfect ball from that point until the finish. He struck out 10 batters, and did not allow a man to reach first. According to Vaughan he has all the poise, speed, change of pace, that makes up a good pitcher.

Following closely behind Callahan is Stan Rogers, Hackettstown, N. J., Garnett Gibson, Salem High, John Lawton, Winchendon High, and Curtis Brown, Hebron Academy. Another prospect, although ineligible this year because he is a transfer from the University of Pennsylvania, is Bradford Dyer.

Helen Wills Moody May Play for U. S. In Cup Matches

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—As inscrutable as ever, Helen Wills Moody left the boys guessing again when they sought to find out her competitive tennis plans for the summer.

With one guess as good as another, it appeared a certainty the attractive California matron, who crowned her comeback a year ago by capturing the Wimbledon championship from Helen Jacobs, will be in an ocean liner, headed for England, next week. She is here to attend an exhibit of her art. That hunch is hung on two admissions by Mrs. Moody:

"I'd love to play for the United States in the Wightman Cup matches against England."

(2) "I'll be in New York about a week but I take as many clothes for a week as I would for several weeks abroad, so I would not have to go home for more clothes if I decide to go."

Furthermore, Mrs. Moody will not have time for even a flying round trip to San Francisco. The Wightman Cup matches will be played at Wimbledon June 12-13. Assuming she sails next week she would have little more than a week to practice.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	18	9	.667
New York	18	10	.643
Pittsburgh	14	13	.519
Chicago	14	13	.519
Cincinnati	14	16	.467
Boston	12	15	.444
Philadelphia	12	19	.387
Brooklyn	11	18	.379

Results May 18

Cincinnati 9, Brooklyn 6.
Chicago 7, Boston 2.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 6.

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De Mar to Compete In Cincinnati Walk

CLARENCE H. DE MAR, Keene (N. H.) schoolteacher and winner of the Boston A. A. marathon seven times, will go to Cincinnati, along with "Pep" Clark, to compete in the Olympic tryout 50,000-meter walk on May 24. This was decided at the New England A. A. A. U. meeting last night when an appropriation was set aside to send the two westward.

It was voted to award $500 to the American Olympic team, although some slight opposition arose when the matter was introduced. It was decided that if the New England body could appropriate large sums to send athletes to tryouts, at least a portion should be presented to the team itself.

Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., and Billy McMahon of Worcester top the field of marathon runners to be sent to Washington to compete in the final Olympic marathon tryout and national title. Many of the runners to be sent to Washington will go by bus.

Amateurs Battle For $14,000 'Stake'

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—Sixteen amateurs battle for a $14,000 "stake" tomorrow night.

The 16 still will be amateurs, however, at the conclusion of eight bouts at the Chicago Stadium, the winners of which will constitute the United States Olympic boxing team. The $14,000 is the estimated expense of transporting the team to Berlin for the games, and the amateurs are expected to more than earn their passage.

Approximately 18,000 fans are expected to attend and pay $35,000 to see the final act of a long amateur boxing show which once had a cast of 80,000 hopefuls. It is estimated that about $20,000 will be needed to defray all expenses of previous eliminations, with the remainder going to the boxing team.

Pacific Coast League

Results May 18

No games scheduled.

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Chief Qualities of a Good Citizen—In Five Words?

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

What Is Citizenship?

What Are Its Qualities, Duties, Obligations?

By William V. Casey
Superintendent Emeritus, Boulder Public Schools

Boulder, Colo.

WHAT is Citizenship? Is it a matter of really great importance? What are its advantages and duties? Does the United States offer to its citizens privileges which other countries do not grant their citizens? If so, how many such privileges can you—if you are an American—name? Does the American citizen owe any duties to his Government for these privileges? Can you mention five important duties you owe to your Government in return for your privileges? What would you name as five outstanding characteristics of a good American citizen?

These questions read as though they came from a schoolmaster; and they do. But that does not matter. The important matter is: Are you interested enough in your citizenship to give it a few minutes of serious thought?

Obligations And Duties

I seriously doubt if any considerable number of the hundred twenty-odd million of American citizens ever give more than a passing thought to their citizenship; or if they do, their concern has to do with their rights as citizens rather than their duties and obligations to their country. We who are natural-born citizens, by reason of the fact, grow careless, critical, even ungrateful, and forget the great obligation we owe for our privileges. And the naturalized citizen is apt to regard his natural-born brother as a model to be followed. It follows that we become sluggish, lazy, unappreciative, unworthy, complaining, and our boasted citizenship

> ". . . Is sicklied o'er with a pale cast of thought,
> And enterprises of great pith and moment.
> With this regard, their currents turn awry,
> And lose the name of action." . . .

a condition which all history teaches is bound to result disastrously for any government whose citizens accept "rights" and privileges with out accepting their responsibilities. Jeremiahs are almost never welcome. They have mournful voices, wear green spectacles, are apt to be disconcerting, and are not nearly so entertaining as the hectic crooner over the radio; which fact alone should cause us serious reflection—but will not. But, as Rudyard Kipling was wont to remark—"that is another story."

The fact is, investigation will convince any interested person that there is little serious thinking about the subject of citizenship in America. A great many citizens, if asked to give a simple definition of citizenship would be unable to do so; or if they did attempt to give a definition it would be so incomplete as to be practically valueless. We talk a great deal about our rights as citizens, but say almost nothing about our duties as citizens. As a rule, in nine out of ten municipal elections not 50 per cent of the qualified citizens vote; often not 20 per cent of them vote, and yet we complain of corruption of our elected officials, graft, taxes, poor service, or what not. We are simply too indolent to exercise the rights of franchise and apply the proper remedy to correct what is wrong in our government. The price of reasonable liberty is not only vigilance, but action.

Cost of Indifference

Our neglect to vote is only one of the ways we show indifference to good citizenship. Because of our indifference, crime has greatly increased among us. No other country in the world has had so many cases of kidnapping as the United States. Crime is organized and becomes more menacing day by day. A member of the United States Supreme Court has said that we spend more than $13,000,000,000 annually fighting crime. Are we, as good citizens, seriously and actively interested in this fight? One has only to read the newspapers and study statistics to learn that the average age of prison inmates has been steadily decreasing and the number of cases of juvenile delinquency is steadily growing greater. As good citizens, are we doing anything to prevent this condition? Divorce, broken homes, children astray, vice increasing—these are facts with which our country must deal, no matter how restive Mr. Smug Citizen may become when some Jeremiah insists on bringing such unpleasant matters to his attention.

Just what constitutes GOOD CITIZENSHIP?

I recently propounded this question to 100 representative citizens in the form of a brief questionnaire. I asked my correspondents to express in five words the characteristics of the GOOD citizen. I received 50 replies from people whose opinions ought to be of worth. The following types of professions, or work, were represented by the writers: United States judges, United States senators, governors of states, bishops of churches, ministers, teachers, philanthropists, authors, writers, editors and publishers, economists, doctors, lawyers, manufacturers, an admiral of the navy, a commander of the American Legion, merchants, accountants, bankers. Some of these commented on the general topic, which comments I shall include

Well-Nigh Priceless

The list of characteristics given seems to prove that good citizenship is regarded generally as of first importance. It would also seem that the rights and privileges American citizenship confers are well-nigh priceless, and that Americans should value them as we value our liberty.

In the Gettysburg address, Lincoln spoke of the desirability of the United States as "a new birth of Freedom." I feel we ought to pray for a new birth of Citizenship.

An analysis of the replies revealed that more than 100 different qualities or characteristics were named, the list of which is tabulated in alphabetic order. The figures preceding the qualities indicate the number of different times that quality was named. A few of the comments follow the list, and are deserving of thoughtful study. Here is the list:

3—Ability to think clearly
3—Ambition
1—Altruism
2—Appreciation of liberty
1—Alertness
1—Aliveness
2—Activity — Sympathetic
1—Analyze—Capacity to
1—Balance
1—Brave
4—Charity
2—Cheerfulness
8—Courage
1—Conscientiousness
1—Cleanliness
2—Co-operation—Intelligent
2—Character
2—Citizenship
2—Decision
1—Decency
1—Determination
1—Discrimination
1—Desire to serve
1—Dependability
1—Efficient
2—Energetic
1—Earnestness
1—Educated—in profession
4—Education
1—Fidelity
1—Friendliness
2—Faithfulness
1—Forethought
1—Frugality
1—Fearlessness
2—Gratitude
3—Grit
1—Gentleness
1—Generosity
1—Geniality
2—God fearing
26—Honesty
1—Honor
3—Humor—sense of
3—Health
3—Humanity
8—Integrity—intellectual
1—Interest (in business or public affairs)
7—Intelligence
10—Industry
2—Inquisitive mind
3—Idealism — willingness to sacrifice for
1—Interest—intelligent
2—Judgment
1—Justice
1—Kindness
3—Knowledge—Psychology
1—Knowledge—of business
3—Love for fellow man
10—Loyalty
1—Leadership
2—Law-abiding
4—Morality
1—Mental poise
1—Neighborliness
1—Obligation—sense of
4—Open-mindedness
4—Patriotism
1—Personality
1—Public-spirited
1—Purpose
1—Punctual
1—Power to reflect
1—Patience
1—Persistence
1—Physical vigor
5—Religious
1—Regard for the rights of others
2—Reliability
1—Refinement
3—Responsibility
2—Reverence
1—Respect for the opinion of others
4—Respect for law and order
3—Respect for self and other nations
2—Respect for personality
2—Righteousness
2—Spirituality
1—Stability
4—Sincerity
1—Success in one's business
1—Sympathy
1—Service
1—Sobriety
5—Self-respect
2—Thoughtfulness
3—Tolerance
5—Truthfulness
1—Thoroughness
5—Thrift
5—Understanding
2—Usefulness
1—Unprejudiced
2—Unselfish
1—Wisdom
1—Will power
1—Willing to participate in civic life
1—Worthiness
1—Work—love for
1—Zealous

What Would You Add?

And here are a few of the comments sent in by those answering the questionnaire:

"Truth is a Divine Attribute and the starting point for every virtue. Tell the truth even if it convicts you."

"Be a square shooter in all your dealings with your fellow man."

"Don't forget the golden rule."

"Keep faith with your fellow man and God."

"Don't hog the right of way, consider the other fellow; be courteous."

"If everyone were honest and industrious, we would not need to worry about the depression for there would be none. These two traits are what keep people happy. There is no contentment without them."

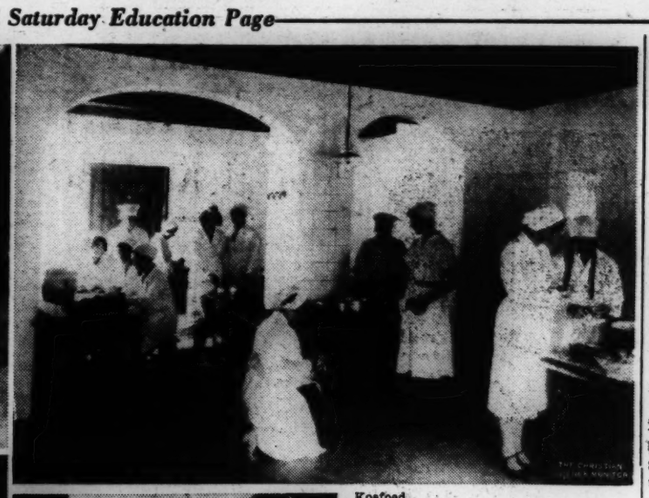
"The only true success is that which contributes to the well-being, not of self alone, but of others."

"The ideal citizen must amplify his God-given talents. It is not so much the number of talents as what one does with them."

"There is great need for training in ethical standards, and my observation indicates that the schools from graded schools to university do too little along this line."

"A very good definition of the highest type of citizenship has been suggested by an ancient who said: 'The world is my country and to do good is my religion.'"

The Editor of the Education Page considers this an important subject, both to the individual reader and to schools and colleges. Therefore, if you have constructive ideas on the subject and care to discuss it further, your letters will be gladly received with a view to publication on the Education Page.



Koefoed

Upper Row: Left—The Castle of Brahe-Trolleborg, With Four Pupils From the Girl Guides Housekeeping School. Right—At Work in the Kitchen of the School. Lower Row—Miss E. Flagsted, Principal of the Girl Guides Housekeeping School at Korinth, Denmark. Right—Two of the Pupils Sawing Wood for the School

Housekeeping School

An International School Under Girl Guides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

A SCHOOL where the students learn to do all the housework sounds unique, but in South Fyen the Girl Guides Housekeeping School at Korinth provides a thorough domestic training including cooking, housecraft, laundry work, sewing, first aid, and the economical management of the home. Gymnastics, physical exercises and games are also included in the curriculum, and there is opportunity for the study of modern languages, English, French, German, etc., under the supervision of qualified teachers.

The school is international and takes girls between the ages of 15 and 18 years. The course extends over a period of 10 months, or longer if desired. The girls are encouraged to study gardening and in the summer months they have the fun of camping out. On Sunday evenings there is a "Camp Fire" where a variety of topics is discussed, such as great women of the world, music, country versus city life, and so on.

This year from July 3 to July 13 the Danish Girl Guides will celebrate their twenty-fifth birthday. A large camp for the accommodation of the many Guides from other lands will be set up in the Park of Brahe-Trolleborg, the country home of Countess Reventlow, whose ancestors owned this beautiful twelfth-century castle for over two centuries. The situation for both school and camp is ideal, for in this sunny part of Denmark there are hills and dales, forests and lakes, and many castles of historical interest. Twenty Girl Guides from each world association are expected to take part at the camp in July.

Students of New China

Feel Deeply That Their Country Needs Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping

THERE were three groups in the room—the leaders of the Student Self-Government Association, the veteran foreign correspondents, and the American host and hostess of this unusual tea party. The journalists had asked an opportunity to talk privately with some student leaders, and so the meeting had been arranged by a teacher of journalism.

The American correspondents, representing two great news agencies and three well-known American newspapers, were all men of long experience in the Orient—for more than a score of years conversant with all political and most social movements and trends. With great skill they began talking to the students, and as sympathetically and naturally that those interviewed had no feeling that they were being catechised.

The Student Group

The students were a varied lot, both in appearance and manner. The president of the group, a tall, clean-cut, pleasant-faced young man, spoke easily and clearly when any direct question was put to him. When not specially called on, he sat eagerly listening to all that went on. In marked contrast, the secretary of the student association, a large, somnolent-appearing person who had been elected to this post because his written Chinese was outstandingly good, sat inert and seemed half asleep and almost uninterested in what went on about him.

Another official was a charming girl, poised, well turned out, modestly but firmly insisting on the points which she thought had not been made sufficiently clear by the other speakers in her group.

Perhaps the most interesting of the whole group was the girl without special office in the student governing body, who had been the real leader of the girls in their demonstrations and decisions concerning strikes and country work among the peasants. During the first half of the conversation she sat quiet and appeared almost stolid, slumped carelessly in her chair, her somewhat heavy, sturdy form and square, undistinguished features attracting little attention from the interviewers. But later something was said which challenged her interest. She was a different being. Sitting up straight, alert, tossing back the straight black short hair which had fallen over her forehead, she was a vital, flashing-eyed, almost radiant creature.

She spoke rapidly, with restraint, but clearly and forcefully. Her plea was that the change desired must not be merely political and on the surface. China could not, and would not, have power to resist ingression until her citizenry were informed and aroused. She said that this is not now so, and could not possibly be true until those who were so fortunate as to have nation-conscious homes and adequate education were willing to give up their opportunities and ambitions for personal advancement and devote their lives to the enlightening and uplifting of the poorer classes, who, after all, are the ones who bear the brunt of all social upheavals and wrongs. The students must plan for years, not think that they had done all they could for their country when they had registered opposition to changes of political regimes. Only an enlightened citizenship made possible a real democracy.

Finishing, with an impassioned plea, she swept the whole group with a quick look, made a small apology in the most polite and conventional phrases for trespassing on their time, and gave a sudden smile—gay and comradely and sweetly revealing of the dimples waiting their chance to turn her into a winsome child. Then she sat back, slumped again, and looked down at the floor, an unattractive, almost stubborn-appearing young patriot, preparing to practice the self-sacrificing and monotonous program that she had so ardently preached.

At the beginning, much time had been wasted because the students wanted to impress the writers with some things which the writers already knew. One after another kept saying, "Can you make it clear to Americans that this so-called autonomous movement is really being forced forward by another country?" Even when they were assured and reassured that American newspaper readers were fully cognizant of that fact, they kept returning to it, unable to realize how much had been sent to the United States about the situation here, until one man showed them the files of his cables sent in recent weeks, and told them how many great newspapers were subscribers to the service he represented.

Their Viewpoint

There was pathos in their repeatedly saying that they most of all wanted it known abroad that they were sincerely seeking the good of their country, not merely trying to stir up trouble. "We are not puppets aroused by communist agitators. Our country is in great danger and sorrow. We feel we must do something. It is very cruel not to know what we can do best to help her save herself and us. It is more cruel to be accused of being the tools of agitators. Do we need to be stirred up by others to realize our country's plight? We can see for ourselves. We love her. How can they say that we are not sincerely patriotic?"

Spoke up the charming treasurer, "Please say that we are not 'red-inspired.' Just say that we love our country." Then she sat back with the assurance of a dowager who had entirely settled, with a word, a troublesome social problem.

Asked as to what they would do, they could not say, frankly admitting that they were not wise enough for such planning. They did not want to commit themselves, for they could not foresee what would occur to make more demonstrations necessary. Their hope was that the Central Government would be firm with the puppets of the new regime, and that they themselves could return to their school work in order the better to prepare themselves to take their part when the time came. "But if the Government will not be firm, who else is there to explain to the people? We are the speaking newspapers for those Chinese people who cannot read."

MARY BOOKER NASH

Some of the Chinese Students at the Meeting Described in the Accompanying Article

Informed on Government

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE BEGIN today with a letter on keeping informed about government—which seems appropriate considering the leading article on the page. This letter is from one of our young Round Tablers who has written before.—Chairman.

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman and Fellow Round-Tablers:

In the United States where a democratic form of government places upon each and every one of us the privilege, duty, and responsibility of forming our own laws and taking part in our own government, many of us feel that we can better fulfill our duties as citizens by keeping informed on and discussing questions of government. The Monitor keeps us informed on national and international, and on many local questions; now we are having the opportunity to discuss these among young people of our own age.

Those of us who care about such things are daily working to know that we shall all be more awake to recognize the truth about all doctrines and systems, to separate human opinion from law, and to think intelligently and clearly about the propaganda that comes to us from all sides. Too many of us young people do not learn soon enough that much of what we find in print is no more than an opinion, to be accepted or rejected as we think best (we mustn't be too hasty in doing either). We youth of today want to know more about all sides of the various questions that are being brought up in our schools, in our government, and in the whole world. And we are eager that our children shall be taught to think instead of taking every statement for fact.

We want our government to be right and are willing to do the right thinking and take the human footsteps necessary to have it so.

I for one should like to hear about some of the "isms" as they exist in other countries, from the point of view of the young people. We have them in this country in less prominent and perhaps more subtle forms which we must all be alert to realize.

I thank you for letting me join your Round Table. It is indeed a pleasure to read your letters.

(Mrs.) F. M.

Ontario, Canada

Dear Chairman:

Your recent call for letters from Canadians in their twenties prompted me to write, and I do hope I "slide to base" in time. I am 21 and a graduate of the Mail Bag. I heartily agree with all of you in your preference for "discussion" letters rather than mere requests for correspondents. I have found previous discussions on world peace and international friendship most inspiring and interesting, but hesitate to add anything myself as I feel any remarks I might make would be inadequate and unnecessary.

However, the letters on social problems and unemployment interested me most of all. I had some interesting experiences (and some which I found not so interesting at the time) when I was looking for a position, and finally secured a very congenial one as private secretary.

I'm afraid I am not what is termed athletic but enjoy swimming and intend to take up tennis this summer. My greatest interest is in aviation and the Monitor has been a wonderful source of information on this subject. My knowledge of it is very nontechnical but some day hope to be able to learn to fly. The Toronto Flying Club stages an annual air pageant here and our American visitors—as well as our own Canadian pilots and R. C. H. F. men—have thrilled thousands of us by their amazing skill and prowess.

Best wishes to you and all friends of the Youth Round Table.

(Miss) J. T. P.

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

For some time I have been reading and enjoying your Youth Round Table, and have finally decided to put my thoughts into words.

One very good way to meet worth-while people, is to join a singing society such as I belong to. If there is no such organization near you, there is no time like the present to start one. Every Tuesday evening a group of young people meet to sing Science hymns. Christmas Eve we broadcasted over station WCAU and later we went caroling. I know we all enjoy these meetings and I am sure all you Round Tablers would too. If any of you are interested and would like to know more about this group I should be glad to give you any further information you desire.

I am very much interested in dressmaking, and dress designing, especially so because I have my own shop where I do this sort of work. Two evenings a week I attend a class in costume design. I am also interested in swimming and cooking.

(Miss) M. D. K.

Germany

Dear Youth Round Table:

I thank the chairman very much for a card with the news that my letter was published in the Monitor of 3rd of March. I must say that I did not know about the Youth Round Table and therefore had sent my letter to the "Mail Bag." This is because we here in Germany have for a long time been getting papers which in America were already used once before, and the pages with those letters do not get here, for they are most attractive for the reading groups elsewhere.

Now I intend to thank you by this letter for the kindness to send me the numbers of the Monitor, which caused much joy in our youth reading group and also in the Monitor Circulation Committee, for there the papers go after we read them at our meetings. From this committee the Monitors go to the schools, where they are again used in the lessons. I do not know whom I have to thank, but I think my lines will reach the right person or committee.

In the name of our group I send you a cheerio and thanks connected with best greetings. If you have a special wish to hear from us for your Youth Round Table, our group will do its best to fulfill your wish. But in any case you will hear again from us within a few weeks.

(Mr.) P. E. S.

It goes without saying, that all these friends would like to hear from any or all of you, and the Chairman will be glad to further friendship among you by forwarding letters. As per a remark of some weeks ago, we are likely to take out of the letters any requests for correspondents, for almost all of you put it in, and it makes monotonous reading—also takes space that could be better used. We hope you will all know that one of the joys of this discussion group is the opportunity on the side to get acquainted. So write to one another freely and we are that much the more content.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Old Plays in New Ways

Choric Drama a Rich Educational Medium

By Elizabeth Yates
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

CHORIC drama, as an expressive medium for children, has been rapidly developing during the past few years, both in England and in the United States. In London, Miss Edith E. Clements, an instructor in verse speaking, has been using it almost entirely with her classes.

Choric drama had its foundation in Egypt, Greece and Rome where group action—combining the three arts of music, poetry and dancing through the rhythm of words and movement—was an essential feature in education and formed an important part of everyday life. The meaning of the spoken word was only a portion of early drama, the rhythmic flow of sound linked with bodily movement were of equal importance.

In her London studio and in the various schools in which Miss Clements acts as visiting instructor in dramatics and verse speaking, she uses the ancient theory of group action as the foundation of her work. Through plays which have been especially written to allow for elasticity of cast and indoor or outdoor production, she develops the action by groups instead of by individuals.

Illustrative Of the Type

Recently, "Around the Clock," a play illustrative of this new type of drama, was produced by St. Margaret's School, Muswell Hill. The action of the play moves to the measured beat of a clock. The stage is draped simply, its predominating feature being the dull gold face of a clock as a backdrop. Jacks with mallets and bells stand on either side. The works, barely visible, are taken by any number of small children, as well as the pendulum.

It is almost midnight—the hour when anything may happen, when anything may come to life! It is time for the old clock to awaken. Works and pendulum gradually develop their rhythmical swing until they become articulate and chant their inevitable tale of time. As the hands of the clock approach midnight, a whirring sound is heard. On the stroke of 12 the spell is broken and forth from the clock emerges a group of medieval figures. Each with a part to play in this short span of life, they move around the clock—the King and his Jester, the Knight and his Lady, the Page and the Girl, the two Troubadours.

Will the Knight win his Lady? Will the Page his Girl? Hurry, hurry, before it is too late! They dance, they speak, they play their parts. Imperceptibly, reluctantly, they slacken speed. They falter—then disappear, their questions still unanswered, and we are left once more with the chant of the clock. On, on it goes until the words become one with its tick-tocking and it has withdrawn to remain, as before, an old clock over a sleeping city.

Surrenders Self to Whole

With this type of choric drama a whole school may participate in the action of a single play. Instead of isolated individuals acting their parts through separate lines, all have a part in the whole. Each actor, down to the smallest child in the kindergarten, is a part of the rhythmic flow of the action; each, and the eldest may be unusually talented, surrenders a conscious sense of self to the idea of the whole. Acting in a group, hands and tongue do not prove difficult members. Unity of feeling, precision of movement makes every child an actor—not merely the gifted or precocious one.

Miss Clements's directing is careful, but the various groups move so naturally under her guiding touch that the children seem to be making the fundamentals of dramatic experience their own. The inherent rhythm of bodyswing to spoken word instills a response of muscles to mind, while the co-operation of individuals in behalf of a unified whole may well be the beginning of a constructive sense of internationalism.

Choric drama can prove the means of turning a child's instinctive feeling for acting into a useful social asset.

[If you are particularly interested in the subject of "Choric Speaking," you may like to send for a catalogue of books on this subject, got out by Expression Company, Publishers, 16 Harcourt Street, Boston, Mass. The Education Page has published several articles on choric speaking, including two series and a bibliography of speech material. Both series are out of print, but to any of you who have access to bound volumes of the Monitor for 1934 and 1935, we shall be glad to give the dates on inquiry.]—Editor.

Vocational Guidance, CCC

Counseling and guidance of CCC camp enrollees is an important element of the educational program in the CCC camps throughout the United States, according to Howard W. Oxley, director of CCC camp education, with headquarters in the Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior. "Guidance interviews held with camp enrollees increased in number from 131,000 in September, 1934, to 300,500 in October, 1935," Mr. Oxley said today.

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COEDUCATIONAL

Your Attention

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Lack Support and Declines General Throughout List

Commodity and Money Markets

Downward Trend And Dull Trading In Stock Market

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—With selling comparatively light, industrial leaders dropped fractions to 3 or more points in today's stock market.

The failure of the list to respond more heartily to yesterday's Guffey Act decision was seen as a questionable omen by some traders who, consequently, unloaded. At the same time the activity was small and wide declines were attributed principally to the thinness of the market as a whole.

Conspicuous losers included J. I. Case, Amerada, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Phillips Petroleum, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Western Union, Chrysler, General Motors, International Harvester, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Westinghouse and American Smelting. While Santa Fe was off 2, most of the rails were only moderately lower.

The late tone was heavy. Transfers approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Traders Are Cautious

Bonds followed stocks down. Commodities were mixed, and foreign gold currencies firmed in terms of the dollar.

Kennecott slipped with other stocks notwithstanding a boost in the dividend to 30 cents from 25 cents paid in the previous quarter. It was the third increase since payments were resumed in 1934.

The financial district, although apparently pleased with the judicial overthrow of new-deal legislation and the continuance of favorable industrial developments, was not disposed to cheer too loudly.

There was much guessing as to what the Treasury will pay for silver obtained from China. Curiosity was expressed as to what quantities were specified in the Chinese agreement. Some banking quarters interpreted Secretary Morgenthau's statement yesterday as a hint that the United States may soon hold other bilateral monetary conferences with a view toward international currency stabilization.

Bonds Are Weaker

Selling touched off by weakness in stocks drove bonds down fractions to around 2 points in a moderately active market today.

Issues with equity conversion privileges were hardest hit. Among the losers in this class were American Rolling Mill 4½s, Studebaker 6s and Pure Oil 4½s, with warrants. Allis Chalmers 4s and International Cement 4s also came under pressure.

Rail liens in the medium and low-price brackets, which normally move in sympathy with stocks, gave up fractions to a point or more. Issues down this much included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s. St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s gave up more than 2 points on small turnover.

The United States Government list was mixed, with small losses preponderant during the second hour. Treasury 3¾s, the 2¾s and the 2¾s of 1948 were down about 1-32 to 2-32s, while the 3⅜s of 1943 were slightly higher.

The foreign sector also witnessed restricted trading. The absence of transactions in French Government loans was seen in some quarters as symptomatic of the extent to which unrest over the outlook for the French franc has abated. German 5½s improved slightly.

Bank Officers Hold Annual Meeting In Boston Tomorrow

The 51st annual meeting of the Bank Officers' Association of the City of Boston with a membership of more than 2000 officers and clerks of Boston banks, will be held Wednesday evening, May 20, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Mr. Raymond Merrill of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company is president of the association and will conduct the meeting. There will be a reception at 6:30 and at 7:00 o'clock the annual meeting and election of officers for the coming year will be held.

The following nominees for office will be presented: for president: Stanley P. Wyatt, The National Shawmut Bank of Boston; for vice-presidents: Thomas W. Symons, Suffolk Savings Bank, Rogers D. Clark, First National Bank; for secretary: George P. Nason, Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank; for treasurer: Harold A. Yeames, Webster & Atlas National Bank.

William B. Carolan, National Rockland Bank, and Raymond C. Dexter, Second National Bank, have been nominated for directors, for two years; Carl M. Spencer, Home Savings Bank, has been nominated for trustee for three years, and William D. MacKinnon, Merchants National Bank, for auditor, for three years.

Boston Stocks

May 19, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

	Div. in $	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumat	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Am Pneumat 1 pf	20	19⅝	19⅝	20
8.75	Bos & Albany	133	133	133	133
5.00	Boston Elevated	67	67	67	67
..	Bos & Me R st	8	8	8	8
..	Bos & Me pr pf	20	20	20	20
..	East Bos Co	1	1	1	1
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	6¾	6¼	6¼	6&
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	63½	63½	63½	63&
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	75	75	75	75
..	East Mass R	58	58	58	58
..	East Mass R pf B	16½	16½	16½	17½
..	East Mass R adj	7	6½	6½	6¾
..	Eastern S S	10¼	10	10	10½
8.00	Edison Elec	160½	160½	160¼	161
..	First Nat Stores	43⅝	43¾	43⅝	43⅛
1.75d	General Cant	38	38	38	37⅝
..	Hath Bak pf	20	20	20	20
..	Lowe's Bros	10¼	10¼	10¾	10¾
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	124¼	124½	124¼	124½
..	Nor Butte	31c	30c	30c	31c
7.00	Old Colony RR	33	33	33	33
.25	Old Dominion	1	1	1	1⅛
..	Quincy Mining	1	1	1	1
..	Utah Apex	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2.50a	United Shoe M	86⅛	85½	86⅛	86
1.50	United Sh M pf	40½	40½	40½	40½
..	Warren Bros	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞

a—exclusive of extras. d—paid in 1935.

N. Y. Curb Seat $26,000

NEW YORK—A New York Curb Exchange seat was arranged for sale at $26,000, a decline of $10,000 from the previous transaction.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 19	Last May 18
74¾	59	Acme Steel (2½*)	61	61	61	..
137⅛	95⅛	Adams Express (.10b)	10¾	10½	10¾	10¾
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	24	23⅛	23⅛	..
61⅞	58	Air Reduction n	60½	59¾	59¾	61
6⅞	2	Airway Elec App	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
17⅞	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	14⅛	13¾	13¾	14¼
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	20½	19⅞	19⅞	21
29½	12½	Alleghany pf w (h)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	31	31	31	31
39¼	30	Allegheny Steel (1)	30⅞	30½	30½	..
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	190½	188	188	190⅝
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills (1)	24½	24½	24½	25
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8¾
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝	72
50½	35⅝	Allis Chalmers	42	41½	41½	43
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Chem (1)	21⅛	21	21	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	94	89	89	94½
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50	50	50	..
55½	42¼	Am Bank Note (½b)	43½	43½	43½	45
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3) n	68	68	68	..
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	44	43	43	..
128½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼) n	129¼	128¾	129¼	128¾
134½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	128	126	126	129½
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	163⅛	163	163	163¼
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	32⅞	31⅜	31⅜	33
72¼	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	60	59⅜	59⅜	62
58¼	31	Am Chain	47	45½	45½	46½
95½	87⅜	Am Chicle (4)	89	89	89	89
13¼	8½	Am Colortype	9	9	9	..
32⅜	23⅛	Am Com Alcohol	23¾	23½	23½	23¾
24⅜	16¾	Am Crystal Sugar	21	20⅝	20¾	21
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	91	90½	90½	90½
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½
14⅝	9¾	Am European	12	12	12	12½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7	7	7⅛
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	33	32	32	33¼
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6⅛	6	6	6x
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	40	40	40
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3½
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	19	19	19	19¼
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	10	10	10	10⅛
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	25½	25½	25½	27⅛
95½	66	Am Loco pf	73	73	73	72
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
35⅞	27	Am Metal	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29¼
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	10½	9⅞	10	10⅝
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5½ pf (11¼)	45½	44¼	44¼	45½
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6½ pf (11½)	53	52⅛	52⅝	53¼
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19¾
34	26¼	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29⅝	26	26	27
116½	89⅞	Am Safety Razor (6)	101	101	101	..
27	18	Am Seating vtc	20	18½	18½	..
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	28	28	28	..
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	75¾	75¼	75¼	77⅛
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	146¼	146¼	146¼	..
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3*)	64½	64½	64½	64½
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	26⅝	25½	26¼	26¼
61⅞	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54	53½	53½	54⅜
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅝
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	160	158¼	158⅞	160½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	92¾	91¼	91¼	93
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	144¼	144¼	144¼	144⅛
8½	4¾	Am Type Fdrs (h) n	10¼	9¾	9¾	10⅛
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	21¼	20¼	20⅜	21½
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	60⅛	57¾	57¾	60½
2	7⁄8	Am Writ Pap (h)	7⁄8	3⁄4	7⁄8	7⁄8
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	4½	4¾	4⅞	..
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc Lead&S	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¾b)	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	33½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19⅛	18⅜	18⅝	19¾
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	99	99	99	99¼
50	37	Archer Daniels (1*)	39	39	39	..
5	7⁄8	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	52¼	50¼	50¼	54
17¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	14⅞	14½	14½	14½
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	11⅜	10¾	11	11⅜
109¾	106	Asso Dry G 1pf (6)	103½	103½	103½	..
22¾	8⅛	Artloom Corp	15¾	15½	15½	16
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	70¼	69¾	69¾	72⅝
104⅝	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	101½	101	101	101⅝
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	24	23½	23½	23½
16⅞	11	Atl Gulf & WI	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
18½	13½	Atl Gulf & WI pf	15½	15½	15½	15½
35⅞	27⅜	Atl Refining (1)	29½	27¾	27¾	29
54¼	27⅝	Auburn Auto	30	29	29	30½
10⅛	6⅜	Austin Nichols	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
46½	34	Austin Nichols A(2)	35½	35½	35½	..
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅝

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3½
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	38¾	37¼	37¼	40
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	18
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	23⅞	22½	22½	24¾
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43	43	43	..
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	15	15	15	15½
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	90½	90½	90½	..
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.60*)	17	16⅝	16¾	17⅛
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (3)	70½	70	70	..
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	110¼	110	110	110¼
26	18	Beatrice Cream (.4e)	21¼	21	21	..
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	89	88½	88½	..
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
31¾	21⅜	*Bendix Aviation (1e)	27¾	27½	27⅝	28
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (½*)	21	20¾	20¾	21
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	50⅛	49	49	50
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	17⅜	17	17⅜	17¼
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7½ pf (7)	112½	111	111	112½
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.20b)	16½	15½	15½	16⅜
21⅜	18¼	Bloomingdale (.40)	18½	18½	18½	..
99	85	Blumenthal pf	80	80	80	..
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	18½	18	18¼	18¾
100½	92⅜	Bon Ami A (4)	95¾	91¾	91¾	92¾
45	37⅜	Bon Ami B (2½)	40½	40	40	..
30¼	25⅞	Borden (1.60)	27¾	27¼	27¼	27⅝
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	71	69½	69½	71½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
3⅝	1½	Botany A pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14¼	14	14	14⅜
64⅝	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	47	46	46¼	47¾
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Men T (3)	46½	46	46	46½
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102	102	102	101⅞
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
65½	51⅞	*Brown Shoes (3)	51	50	50	51⅞
13⅜	8¾	Brunswick Balke	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
26⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	16⅜	15	16	15½
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11¼	10⅝	11	10¾
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	106	106	106	106
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14¾
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pd	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛
31⅛	20¾	Bullard	23¾	23½	23½	23¾
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	25¼	23½	3½	25¾
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	26¾
5	2½	Bush Term (h)	4¾	4½	4½	..
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	17½	17½	17½	18
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4½	4¼	4¼	..
25¼	16½	Byers	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18⅜
74	56¼	Byers pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57
25¾	22	Byro Jackson (1)	24	24	24	24

—C—

37⅞	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31	31	31	31
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1	1	1	1
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	11	10½	10½	11
40¼	30	Campbell W&C (1*)	31¼	30½	30½	31½
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	11½	11¼	11¼	11¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	39	38	38	39
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (2)	50	50	50	50
9¾	6⅞	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅛	7	7	..
172¾	90	Case Threshing	150	147	147½	153
79	54⅞	Caterpillar Trac (2)	78½	73	73½	75
32¼	21⅞	Celanese Corp (½b)	22⅜	22	22⅛	22¾
31½	19	Celotex Co	22¾	22½	22½	23¾
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguire (1½*)	27	27	27	..
58	47⅜	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54¼	53¾	53¾	55
19¼	12¾	CertainTeed	13¼	12¼	13	13¾
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	93	91½	93	..
21	19½	Champion P&F (1)	20	20	20	..
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65½	65½	65½	66
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	56⅞	56	56	56⅜
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
6¼	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3¼	3	3	..
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅞	2⅞	zChi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
20½	12¼	Chi Pneu Tool	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	..
56¼	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	44¾	44	44¾	..
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¾	1 3⁄4	1¾	..
11⅜	7	Childs Company	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅜
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	93⅞	92⅛	92⅜	94
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
86½	27⅝	City Ice & F pf (6½)	81	81	81	81
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6½
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80	34½	33½	33½	34½
110¾	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	108½	108½	108½	..
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1*)	37	37	37	37
70	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	51	51	51	52
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	92	91	92	93½
57½	55⅜	Coca Cola A (3)	57	57	57	..
20½	14½	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	15	14¾	14¾	14⅞
108½	102½	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	103½	102⅝	102⅝	103
51⅜	39½	Colins & Aikman (2)	42⅞	41½	41¾	44
24¾	8½	Colonial Bea Oil	17⅝	17	17⅜	18½
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5¼	5	5	5⅜
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	33¾	32	32⅝	31
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	27	27	27	29½
215⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18⅞
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¾
93	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	87	87	87	..
45½	31½	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	33	33	33	..
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	116	116⅝	116⅝	120
59⅞	44	Comm Credit (2½)	58¾	57⅞	58	58¾
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	111¾	111¾	111¾	113⅞
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60*)	81⅛	79	79	81⅛
115¾	110⅜	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	..
110½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅞
24⅜	17	Comm Solvents (.60)	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3	2¾	2¾	3
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	63½	63½	63½	64½
44½	34	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35½	35½	35½	35⅝
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	10½	10¼	10¼	..
33½	19¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20¼	19	19	..
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	79¾	77½	79¾	78
4¾	3⅛	Consol Coal vtc	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅝
20½	18	Consol Coal vtc pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	19¼
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (½g)	17½	17½	17⅝	18
38⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	30⅛	29½	29½	30½
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	105¼	105	105	105½
6⅛	3⅛	Consol Laundries	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12¾	12⅛	12¼	13
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅝
1⅜	⅜	oConsol Textile (h)	½	⅜	½	½
26¼	15¾	oContainer n	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	17
19⅞	10⅜	Cont Baking A	12⅝	12⅜	13⅜	14½
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking B	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	75½	75½	75½	75½
15-16	15-32	Cont Can rts	7⁄8	21-32	21-32	27-32
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	73	71¼	70⅜	72⅝
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	19	18⅜	18⅜	19¼
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	39	38	38	39½
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
38½	29⅛	Cont Oil (1)	31	29¼	29¼	31¾
46	29½	Cont Steel (2)	29⅞	29	29	31¼
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	60	60	60	60¾
78½	58-1-40	Corn Products (3)	76⅝	75⅛	75⅛	76¼
73⅜	43¼	Cotv	51⅛	47⅜	47⅜	51⅛
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
27¼	15⅝	Crosley Radio ⅛(e)	25½	25	25⅛	25¾
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	54
47⅞	45½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46¾	46½	46¾	46½
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8	7¾	7¾	8
41	28	Crucible Steel	30	30	30	..
115	95½	Crucible Stl pf (1b)	105	105	105	..
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
14¼	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	10⅞	10½	10½	11
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	95¼	95	95	95¼
44½	37	Cudahy Packing (2½)	37	37	37	37¼
24¼	18	Curtis Publishing	18½	18	18¼	18½
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103½	103½	103½	..
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15⅞	14¾	14⅞	15½
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	47½	47½	47½	..

—D—

89¼	52	Deere & Co	75¼	75	75	78½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
26	19½	Deisel W G (.50*)	23¼	22½	23	24⅛
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	39	38⅛	38⅛	40¾
23¼	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16	15⅜	15½	15½
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	5¼	5¾	5¾	..
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	53½	53½	53½	52¾
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½*)	35½	34	35½	34¼
42	38	Diamond M pf (1½*)	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	..
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23¾	23	23	23½
58	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	57⅜	56¾	57½	56¾
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A	55¼	54½	54½	56⅛
37	29	Dresser A (1½g)	32¾	32¾	32⅝	33½
18¼	14	Duplan Silk (1)	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	..
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	141½	140¼	141	141½
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129¾

—E—

9⅞	6¼	Eastern Roll Mill	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅞
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (8*)	162¼	162	162¼	163½
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32¾	31¾	32	32¾
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	35	33⅜	33⅜	35⅜
114	110¼	Elec Alto-L pf (7)	112	111½	112	..
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	11	10⅜	10⅜	11
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6	6	6	6
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	14½	14	14¼	14⅝
64⅜	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	54¼	53	53½	55¾
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	61⅜	60	60	62½
55¼	44⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	46¼	46	46	46¾
1⅞	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
37⅛	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅝
134	125½	Endicott John pf (7)	126	126	126	..
71½	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	63½	63½	63½	..
78	55	Engineers PS 6pf	74½	74½	74½	..
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Big	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
175⅜	115	Erie RR	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12¾
27⅞	16	Erie RR 1pf	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18⅝
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	13
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13¼	13	13⅛	13¼
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	31½	30½	30⅞	31½

—F—

5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	3
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	12⅞	12½	12½	13

Recovery Possible Despite Unemployment, Says Economist

Kung Hits Waste In Plans to Help China's Recovery

SHANGHAI, May 19—The United States agreement to purchase Chinese silver, providing China with dollar exchange, resulted from Sino-American Conversations aimed at strengthening further the Chinese currency, the Ministry of Finance disclosed today.

The nationalist government minister of finance, H. H. Kung, said, "During the last six months the Chinese Government has devoted its efforts to developing and strengthening the measures for monetary reform adopted Nov. 3, 1935, which have resulted in attainment of exchange stability at a level adapted to China's economic life.

To Strengthen Currency

"To achieve this further strengthening of Chinese currency, definite arrangements have been made to increase the gold and foreign exchange portion of the nation's note issue reserve."

The Finance Ministry said that the announcement, made by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. at Washington late yesterday, of the silver purchase agreement, was the outcome of recently completed Sino-American financial undertakings at Washington.

Minister Kung declined to estimate the amount of silver China would see to the United States, to achieve further currency strengthening, or to disclose the price the United States would pay, but he asserted:

"The American purchases which Secretary Morgenthau's announcement anticipates will extend over a period of months, involving a considerable amount of the white metal."

Not Quitting Silver

Refuting long-circulated rumors that China was abandoning its interest in silver, Dr. Kung said the opposite viewpoint was correct in a statement of the official Chinese attitude.

"Henceforth, the silver portion of our reserves will be at least 25 per cent of our note circulation," he said.

"Furthermore, we are removing the restriction governing use of silver in manufacture of silver articles as promulgated Nov. 15, 1935."

This restriction limited to 30 per cent the fineness of silver used in arts and industry. It was imposed as an emergency measure to assist in nationalization of silver and to prevent smuggling.

Aids Prosperity

Dr. Kung expressed the belief that these supplementary measures of monetary reform and new arrangements made would assure China of ability to maintain an independent currency system, not linked to any foreign monetary unit.

He foresaw also permanent stability for Chinese currency "which will inevitably lead to great economic improvement and prosperity for the Chinese people."

To complete reform of the Chinese system, Dr. Kung disclosed, the Nationalist Government will issue silver coins of 50 cent and $1.00 denominations.

These coins, it was explained, will be token pieces as their silver content will be markedly less than that heretofore used in the Chinese dollars now withdrawn from circulation.

Dr. Kung denied vigorously rumors that this action constituted devaluation of the nation's currency, pointing out the same principles govern this issuance as control America's minting of five-cent pieces.

$17,500,000 N. Y. Port Authority Bond Issue

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—An issue of $17,500,000 3½ per cent general and refunding bonds of the Port of New York authority has been awarded to a syndicate headed by Speyer & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., on its bid of 99.714.

CORPORATE EXECUTIVE

I am interested in making a connection with an established organization where a knowledge of corporate affairs, including sales analysis and direction, would be an asset. My past experience covers twenty years of actual work along these lines in manufacturing and marketing of both tangible and intangibles. I am well qualified to assume full responsibility as Secretary-Treasurer, assistant to the president or in positions of a similar character. Write Box V-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wilder Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 6
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

Lumber Output Best In Last Six Years

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 18

THE National Lumber Manufacturers' Association today reported lumber production during the week ended May 9 was the heaviest of any week since 1930.

Production at 569 mills totaled 249,872,000 feet, shipments 226,569,000, and booked orders 221,706,000 feet.

The industry stood at 70 per cent of 1929 shipments, compared with 66 per cent the previous week.

Production for the week of May 9 was 83 per cent in excess of the corresponding week last year. Shipments were 23 per cent greater, and new business 10 per cent.

Inquiry Into Mellon Railroad Interests Ordered by I.C.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered an investigation of charges by Eastern railroads that three railroad subsidiaries of the Pittsburgh Coal Company were engaging in unlawful practices.

Youngstown & Suburban, the Pittsburgh, Lisbon & Western and the Montour are the respondent roads and all are controlled by the Mellon interests of Pittsburgh indirectly through the coal company.

Extending their lines without first obtaining the commission's authority is charged against the two former roads and the second with constructing an extension even though a certificate of public convenience and necessity had been denied by the I. C. C.

All three roads are charged in the complaint with violating Section 8 of the Interstate Commerce Act by transporting coal or other commodities not destined for their own use from mines owned and operated by the owners of the railroads.

U. S. Supreme Court Upholds Cutten In Grain Mart Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—The Supreme Court has defeated the attempt of Secretary Wallace to bar Arthur W. Cutten from trading on the grain markets. The decision came in Mr. Cutten's favor because the grain futures act of 1922 is written in the present and not in the past tense.

Justice Brandeis read the unanimous opinion and said that the words "is violating" any provision of the grain act, or "is attempting" to manipulate the market price made it impossible to prosecute Mr. Cutten for acts committed two years before the Secretary of Agriculture brought his complaint.

The Supreme Court decision sustained the seventh circuit court of appeals and Mr. Cutten's plea that under the law the grain futures commission had no right to suspend him from the exchanges for alleged violations committed two years before proceedings were instituted against him.

General Theaters Assets Auctioned Off for $4,039,367

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., May 19—General Theaters Equipment, Inc., assets have been sold at auction for $4,039,367.

Robert G. Starr, New York attorney, made the purchase for the corporation's reorganization committee. The estate at one time had a potential value of $300,000,000.

The amount offered by Mr. Starr was an aggregate of the prices he offered for 25 individual parcels of the assets, consisting principally of stock, collectible claims, contracts, checks, drafts, cash, accounts, patents, trademarks, trade names and good will.

Two of the larger items were 18,536¼ shares of preferred stock of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, which brought a bid of $644,234, and 9268⅛ shares of the same company's common stock, which brought $231,793.13.

The same was one of the early major steps in the reorganization of the company, which has been in the hands of United States Senator Daniel O. Hastings, as receiver, since 1932.

The sale was ordered by Chancellor Josiah O. Wolcott on the petition of a reorganization committee, representing about $25,000,000 of the company's gold debenture bonds.

Holly Sugar Corp. Net Up Sharply During 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—Consolidated net income of the Holly Sugar Corporation for the fiscal year ended March 31 was equal to $2,684,519 after adjustments, reserves and federal taxes. The earnings are equivalent, after dividend requirements on 25,000 shares of $100-par 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, to $5.02 each on 500,000 no-par common shares outstanding. In the preceding 12 months the net profit was $1,066,723, or $1.78 a common share.

Current assets on March 31, including $879,397 cash, amounted to $10,395,856, and current liabilities were $5,243,403, compared with cash of $1,061,939, current assets of $11,255,834, and current liabilities of $7,065,749 a year before.

Inventories amounted to $7,514,369, against $8,772,853. Total assets were $20,772,106, against $19,771,556, and earned surplus increased to $4,333,633 from $2,517,863. Funded debt amounted to $4,000,000, or $400,000 less than a year before.

Government Bank Now Established In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—By the provisions of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Amendment Act passed through Parliament with the application of the closure and one long sitting of 22 hours, the new Labor Government has placed on the statute-book its first policy measure. It converts the Reserve Bank of New Zealand into a wholly State institution, its directors and governor subject to appointment by the Government.

The Reserve Bank has been operating for two years under a constitution which has been a blending of State interest with that of private shareholding, the capital of £1,000,000 having been subscribed equally by the Treasury and outside investors.

Under the terms of the new act, the latter are to be paid £6 5d. for each £5 share they hold, this being the market price on the day prior to the general election which resulted in the return of the present Government.

Personnel Intact

It is not intended to make changes in the personnel of the board of directors, the representatives of the shareholders having been invited to remain and to co-operate with the Government in its new financial plans for complete state control of the monetary and credit system of the Dominion.

On similar terms Henry Le Feaux, governor (a former high officer of the Bank of England), will continue his direction of the bank's affairs, although he has informed the Government that he does not approve the principles of the new legislation.

It will be the duty of the Reserve Bank to make advances to the Government of two kinds. One, consisting of accommodation required by the Treasury, has been operative under the original act, but the extent of any annual advances under this section has been doubled, and it may now be equal to the amount of the estimated revenue for the current financial year.

A new form of advance to the State is described in the act thus: "Accommodation by way of overdraft to the Government of New Zealand or to any board of authority having statutory powers in relation to the marketing of any New Zealand produce, for the purpose of financing the purchase and marketing of such produce."

This is the financial basis of the Government's plan of guaranteed prices to producers of commodities for export overseas, the first phase being the fixing of a minimum price which the producers of butter and cheese will receive in New Zealand currency for the season commencing in August. The minimum has not been announced, as legislation is pending.

Might Suspend Transfers

The obligation formerly placed on the Reserve Bank to sell sterling exchange on demand in minimum units of £1000 may be suspended under the terms of the new Act, Finance Minister Nash explaining that it may not be operated, but that a situation may arise when the Dominion's credits overseas were wanted for the benefit of some other country, when it would be necessary for those making the request to satisfy the Governor of the Reserve Bank that the transfer would not be to the detriment of the Dominion. The prime purpose of these funds was to meet the country's overseas debt obligations, then to purchase goods from countries buying New Zealand products.

Another important feature of the new act is the provision under which the Government hopes, through the compelling influence of the central Reserve Bank, to control the internal flow of credit, and thus avoid if possible the evils of undue inflation or of deflation. This the statute hopes to achieve by a clause empowering the Reserve Bank with the authority of the Minister of Finance to vary the existing statutory percentages of their time and demand liabilities which the trading banks are required to deposit with the Reserve Bank.

Reactions of Banks

Reactions of commercial banks to the assumption by the Government of the monetary and credit system of the country are not violent. There was no organized representation to members of the Legislature, and good-will exists, though the commercial bankers make no secret of their fear of the over-riding powers of the State which, badly used for inflation would cause financial disaster.

Finance Minister Walter Nash, the only Government spokesman who has given anything but general views on the new policy, declared in Parliament that there was no vendetta against the trading banks, and he did not think there had been any conspiracy on their part to exploit the "community," other than taking larger profits than they were legitimately entitled to for the organization of credit."

Middle West Real Estate Bonds Decline in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—The market value of Middle West real estate bonds decreased 2.7 per cent in April, according to averages prepared by Arnott, Baker & Co.

Arnott-Baker averages based on 200 typical issues show that, despite the April decline, Middle West issues had a market value on May 1 which was 4.4 per cent higher than on Jan. 1. In the first four months of the year the average price per $1000 of face value rose from $319 on Jan. 1 to $333 on May 1.

Prices declined in April on Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and Houston issues, the Detroit decrease, 6.9 per cent, being the highest. Issues in these cities which are used in compiling the averages have all gained since Jan. 1.

Theory of Self-Sufficiency Condemned by Trade Expert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—Economic self-sufficiency as a national policy for the United States received vigorous condemnation from Harry Tipper, executive vice-president of the National Foreign Trade Association, in an address before the New York Lions Club in a program continuing Foreign Trade Week here today.

"Those who preach self-sufficiency ignore or minimize the fact that we have been engaged in foreign trade all through our history," Mr. Tipper said. "More important still, very little consideration is given to the intricate way in which these threads of foreign trade have been woven into the economic pattern of our daily life side by side with the domestic threads, so it is difficult to see how they can be separated without entirely destroying the pattern.

Hits Excessive Nationalism

"Technical advances have multiplied the threads of interdependence. There is plenty of evidence to show that the more civilized we become the more interdependent we grow and the more our daily necessities, comforts and conveniences are made possible only through the combined value of the domestic and foreign products that make up our total trade."

The plan of attaining a status of self-sufficiency is more radical and experimental than a statement of it would indicate, according to Mr. Tipper, who stressed that human experience was against trying to confine trade within the boundaries of a single nation.

"The excessive nationalism that has grown up since the World War and has led to many attempts at self-sufficiency has not resulted in such improvements as to make it a valuable theory," he continued. "The whole period of this movement has been characterized by instability, low degrees of confidence, unbalance, currency depreciation and other difficulties, culminating in the worst depression in several generations.

"The advocates of the doctrine of self-sufficiency argue that importations of manufactured goods destroy domestic industry, close down factories and breed unemployment. But the results are available for examination. These records are the indices of imports and employment for the whole of this country. They show that employment has been greatest when imports were also greatest, and low when imports were small."

Grady Against Restriction

Criticizing another phase of the doctrine of self-sufficiency, Henry F. Grady, chief of the division of trade agreements in the Department of State, warned that continuation of such a policy implied state socialism, when he spoke on another foreign trade week program, here yesterday. Mr. Grady was one of five speakers who attacked the plan of self-containment, stressing that it was "no mere coincidence that in countries where foreign trade is closely controlled or monopolized, there is a correspondingly close control or monopolization of domestic production and trade."

Sound economic concepts dictate making efforts to expand markets rather than to restrict production, Mr. Grady emphasized.

"The business interests which seek increased trade barriers fail to realize that their demands, if heeded, would necessitate radical changes in the internal economic and social organization of the country," he continued. "If production capacity formerly used in supplying foreign markets can no longer be used, there must be a subsidized curtailment of that production.

"Curtailment in a temporary emergency is one thing, as a settled, permanent policy, it is another. It means governmental regulation—regimentation. Regimentation is the death of free enterprise and initiative. The further a country goes in the direction of economic self-government the further it must go in the direction of state socialism."

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Machinery Trade—Sales of office machines in Norway are expected to reach record levels during the current year. The demand for such equipment was notably good in 1935 especially in the case of typewriters and adding machines. Imports of office machines of all kinds in the second half of 1935 were valued at 1,226,893 crowns, about $302,000, a gain of 8 per cent over the preceding six months and 55 per cent over the second half of 1934. Typewriters rank as the leading office machine item imported into Norway. In the second half of 1935 typewriter imports amounted to $117,000 compared with a gain of 30 per cent over the 1934 period.

* * *

Motors—The notable economic progress made by Sweden in 1935 was reflected in an appreciably increased demand for motor vehicles. Sales of passenger cars advanced to 13,915 units against 9945 units in 1934, while corresponding totals for trucks, including bus chassis, were 6610 units and 5575 units. American manufacturers supplied about 10,175 passenger cars and 4330 trucks to the Swedish market in 1935 compared with 7745 and 3575, respectively, in 1934. Swedish manufacturers of motor vehicles have not produced models that are original either in design or construction. They follow models produced in America.

* * *

Electrification—Approximately one half of the cultivated land in Sweden, amounting to 4,200,000 acres, has been electrified. The electricity required for about 35 per cent of the electrified area is generated by the hydroelectric plants owned and operated by the Swedish Government through the Royal Board of Waterfalls, and the balance by privately owned and operated power companies.

* * *

Steel—Operations in Sweden's iron and steel industry continued at a high level during 1935. Pig iron production surpassed the 524,800 metric ton postwar record established in 1934 by 6 per cent, while the output of steel ingots at 895,300 metric tons gained 3.9 per cent to a new record level. Production of finished rolled and hammered iron and steel products increased 12,100 metric tons to 635,300 tons, when compared with the total reached in 1934. There were 136 furnaces, hearths and ovens in operation in Sweden at the end of 1935 against 132 on Dec. 31, 1934.

* * *

Industrial Machinery—Increasing industrial activity in Denmark during the last five years has resulted in stimulating the demand for all types of machinery in that market. It is estimated that Denmark's annual consumption of industrial machinery now reaches a value of about $13,200,000, of which domestic production accounts for between 60 and 70 per cent. Outstanding items in Denmark's machinery export trade are cement machinery, Diesel motors, refrigerating machinery, cranes, elevators and lifts. Leading imports are combustion motors, sewing machines, machines for the iron and steel industry, machinery for bookbinding, paper and paper goods and book-printing machines.

* * *

Newsprint—Danish imports of newsprint paper have increased steadily as a result of the discontinuance of local production of this item. Ten years ago production of newsprint paper by Danish mills approximated 17,000 metric tons annually, while the total output in 1935 amounted to less than 300 tons. Domestic production of newsprint ceased in March, 1935. Imports of newsprint paper into Denmark in 1935 amounted to 45,554 metric tons, valued at 7,025,000 crowns, or $1,545,000, Sweden and Finland accounting for nearly 90 per cent of this trade.

* * *

Earthenware—Conditions are reported generally less favorable in the earthenware and related industries in the Netherlands during 1935. Exports of earthenware did not maintain their 1934 level, but the domestic market was strongly protected by import quotas. Dismissals of employees in this industry are believed to have been avoided by decreasing the number of work hours and the accumulation of stocks. The same general trend was observed in the glass-products industry.

* * *

Belgian Exports—While the volume of Belgium's imports from the United States in 1935 was on practically the same level as in the preceding year, Belgian shipments to the American market registered an increase of 80 per cent. Receipts of American goods by Belgium in 1935 amounted to 6,967,445 metric quintals, compared with 6,897,953 metric quintals in 1934. The respective totals for Belgian exports to the United States in the two years were 5,685,814 metric quintals and 3,152,130 quintals. (Quintal equals 220 pounds.) A trade agreement between Belgium and the United States became effective May 1, 1935.

* * *

Iron and Steel—Belgian exports of heavy iron and steel products showed a decrease in 1935 when compared with shipments in the preceding year, despite general improvement in world conditions. Excluding scrap, total exports of iron and steel products from Belgium in the year 1935 amounted to 2,937,366 metric tons as compared with 3,140,058 tons in 1934, a decline of 202,792 tons. The unsatisfactory results were to some extent offset by the sharp revival in the domestic market following the devaluation of the belga in March, enabling local industry to absorb each succeeding month between 40 and 60 per cent of total sales.

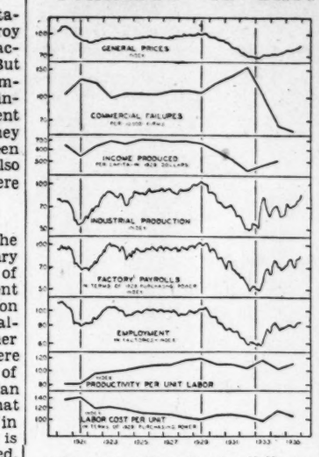
* * *

Automobiles—The sale of American automobiles in Belgium is making notable progress in competition with locally-produced cars. Following the duty reductions made in the American-Belgian trade agreement on passenger cars and on automobile parts for assembly, Belgian motor vehicle manufacturers are showing a tendency to abandon passenger cars for the manufacture of automobile trucks, especially in the heavier categories. Belgian heavy trucks are being constructed more with Diesel engines than formerly, and in this field the American industry has not yet begun to compete.

* * *

Carpets—Belgium's export trade in carpets showed appreciable improvement during the past year. The prosperity of this industry depends largely on foreign demand as about 85 per cent of its output is sold abroad. Cotton carpets exported in 1935 were valued at $2,618,000, compared with $1,020,000 in the preceding year, while the corresponding totals for wool carpets were $1,798,600 and $1,077,800 respectively. Besides the production of cotton and wool carpets, Belgium also produces important quantities of carpets and mats made of various fibers.

Prosperity Seen In Spite of Big Number of Idle



Major Indices Show Country Halfway Out of Depression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 19 — Business prosperity isn't far off, says Prof. William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago, but with it may come a large volume of unemployment, an unprecedented condition in the United States.

This puzzling picture is painted by Professor Ogburn, and his research assistant, A. J. Jaffe, in the current issue of the American Journal of Sociology on the basis of 43 charts recording economic and social trends for the past several years.

Much Unemployment

Indexes show, he points out, that the nation is about halfway out of the 1932-33 depression low. Recovery has been somewhat halting, though, he notes, and there has been some fluctuation which has obscured the certainty of the recovery. One reason for the uncertainty, he says, has been the large volume of unemployment, heretofore regarded as important an indication of recovery as price level or industrial production.

That recovery may come in spite of continued unemployment he admits is a most unusual condition, but he points out that such a situation prevailed in England during the twenties.

Professor Obgurn's curves show a steadily rising level of general prices since 1933; a precipitate decline in commercial failures since mid 1932; a rise in income per capital of over $100 since $1932; and industrial production equivalent to that of late 1927.

Many New Industries

He also notes increases in the number of new industries which withstood the depression; a jump in the number of airplane passengers, more marked even than the upward trend of railroad passenger traffic; and a steady gain in electricity production since late 1932 up to a point practically at the 1929 level.

Professor Obgurn points to population and birth rate increases as unusual and explains that recovery has encouraged more marriages, postponed between 1929 and 1933.

Other sociological factors include a decrease in crime, which Professor Ogburn says may be a product of recovery or due to relief; a slight drop in church attendance; a marked increase in high school and college attendance, and larger newspaper circulations.

General Classified

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SEND name and address for free package of shoe polish. State color desired. SAMPLE SHOE STORE, 269 Front St., Hempstead, N. Y.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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7 ROOMS, modern; 24-hour elevator, switchboard service; near 14th Church, cor. Broadway, 571 West 129th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

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N. Y. C., 3254 B'way, 131st—Six rooms, bath; old fashioned flat, walk up; heat, electricity, hot water. $35.00. See Supt.

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United States and Canada

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Local Classified

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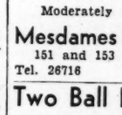
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SCOTLAND

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(Continued)

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JUDGE not thy neighbour until thou art in his situation.—HILLEL.

Daily Features

SPEAK truly, and thy word shall be as a fruitful seed.—DR. BONAR.

A Sentinel of the Sea—

Monitor Camera Club from Priscilla Pennell, Portland, Maine

Portland Head Light at Night

Lines About Leaders—XVIII

By a Staff Artist

Simon Bolivar

SIMON BOLIVAR is a great hero of South America.
He was born in Caracas, capital of Venezuela, in 1783.
Both his parents were of noble descent and ample fortune.
The boy spent a careless childhood among the tilled grounds.
Then he was sent abroad to Spain to do some serious studying.
At 19 he suddenly married; at 20 he became a widower.
At 21 he led the life of an aristocrat throughout Europe.
Handsome, elegant, witty, he attracted the eye of everyone.
But whereas people praised his boldness, he felt bored.
If he could only consecrate his life to some important work!

AS HE wandered he heard some silver mines had become his.
He turned back to Venezuela, where amazing news arrived.
Ferdinand VII had renounced his rights in favor of Napoleon!
Then Spain could no longer dominate the affairs of America.
Consequently, Venezuela drew a Declaration of Independence.
Bolivar was in the jungle when he learned of such happenings.
He leaped on his horse and galloped off amid the tall grass.
As soon as he reached Caracas the junta appointed him colonel.

"WE ARE FREE!" sang the people. "Spain is a long way off!"
But Spain stood in their midst and commenced the war.
Entrusted with an important post, Bolivar was utterly defeated.
And the Spaniards recovered the entire hold over the country.
Like others, Bolivar fled; but he did not retire for long.
At the head of 500 men he forced his way back step by step.
In a short time he regained entire possession of Venezuela.
This hard-won success proved of very brief duration, however.
The royalists rallied their forces and were the masters again.
Once more the chief ran away, but without a penny this time.
But he was not a man to abandon the struggle for a good cause.
His new plan was stupendous: he raised men of the elite.
Then a march began across the Cordillera of the Andes.
The Spanish had no inkling of the surprise in store for them.
Terrified on sight of these unlooked-for troops, they gave way.
The notables of Caracas bestowed on him the title of Liberator.

HIS country free, the hero wished to give it a government.
But a strange pamphlet was being circulated against him.
He felt that the people might be stronger if he were gone.
So one evening he boarded a tiny ship and sailed to Jamaica.
Bolivar had not thought that he gave an opportunity to Spain.
Soon after that, Venezuela was reoccupied by the intruders.

IN THOSE days lived an interesting Frenchman on the island:
This man owned a fleet, and he offered it to Bolivar.
The chief did not wait, he gathered some enthusiastic creoles.
And thus equipped, he routed the best troops of the kingdom.
The Congress drafted the basis of the Colombian Republic.
But Bolivar wished to liberate the whole country this time.
In 1824 he reached Peru and founded the new state of Bolivia.
When he returned, people wished to carry him in triumph.
No, he retorted, *there is more to do, let us all go to work.*
But his endeavors were far from being always met with love.
However devoted, Bolivar died a poor man in exile in 1830.
But he had achieved the independence of many states.
He had planted the idea of liberty over a great area.
He had called forth a new spirit in the South of the New World.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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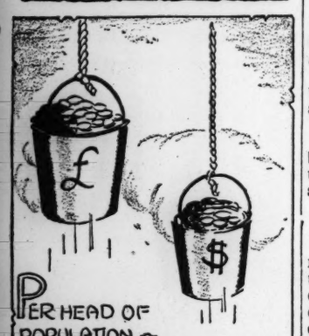
—And One of the Land

Monitor Camera Club from R. J. Bosworth, Fall River Mills, Calif.

Mt. Shasta

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Salesmanship

The customer gazed pensively at the barber. Something about him seemed rather odd.

"I say," he said at last, "isn't it unusual to see a barber with long hair and whiskers like yours?"

The barber nodded.

"Yes," he replied, "but it's good business. Every man who sees how they look on me, asks for a haircut and a shave."—*Tit-Bits.*

Winding Up the Sale

A partner who censors the salesmen's out-going letters, quotes from this one batted out last week. "I can offer you these bonds at 90. If I do not hear from you I shall conclude that you do not wish to pay more than 88 so in order to save both your time and mine I will accept that price."—*Investment Dealers' Digest.*

An Idea

"Philip, I must have a complete set of new clothes. I'm sure the entire neighborhood knows my present wardrobe by heart."

"But wouldn't it be cheaper to move to a new neighborhood?"—*Pearson's.*

Argentine Magazine

"You can have the job as cashier—the wages are two hundred dollars a month."

"You can't go far on that, sir."

"I don't want a cashier to go far."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Stools for the Audience

IN MANY communities there are "community meets" during the summer weeks when townsmen gather in a public park or in front of a district schoolhouse or church. And I have often wondered why someone who needed some money could not offer a real service by renting low stools to those who come too late for the seats, which always are "not enough to go around."

The entertainment at these meets generally lasts too long for comfort, if the party stands; and though there are some who always prefer to sit on the grass, there are many others who prefer a stool. I know a woman who always carries a folding camp stool with her when she goes to the "community meet"; and the glances she receives convince me that there are many who would gladly patronize a stool service at outdoor gatherings.—M. R. S., Ardmore, Okla.

Daily Anecdote

Prophecy?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE famous chapter on "the art of flying" in Dr. Johnson's "Rasselas" ("The Prince of Abyssinia") seems uncannily prophetic:

"If all men were virtuous," remarked the artist, "I should with great alacrity teach them all to fly. But what would be the security of the good, if the bad could at pleasure invade them from the sky? Against an army sailing through the clouds, neither walls, nor mountains, nor seas, could afford any security. A flight of northern savages might hover in the wind and light at once, with irresistible violence, upon the capital of a fruitful region that was rolling under them. Even this valley, the retreat of princes, the abode of happiness, might be violated."

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Most solvers agree if no short words; first step is determining relative frequency of letters.
2. Metal, erase, taste, aster, leers.
3. 275 posts.
4. Soil, Lois, silo, oils.
5. H-E-R-E about S (hereabouts).

Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Help With the Housecleaning

"UNCLE Peter!" said Jennie and Jimmie, speaking together and loud enough for Uncle Peter to hear them from the other side of his newspaper. "Uncle Peter! Uncle Peter!"

"Well, my children?" said Uncle Peter.

"We can't see through the newspaper," said Jimmie.

"I'm here all right," said Uncle Peter.

"We want to know," said Jennie,

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Did Twice as Much Together as They Would Have Done Separately

"how soon Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant are going to clean house?"

"Oh, that," said Uncle Peter. "They've cleaned house. Now go to bed."

"It isn't time to go to bed," said Jimmie.

"Not for most ten minutes," said Jennie.

"We will go sooner," said Jimmie, "if you tell us how it worked with Percy Pig helping Edward Elephant and Mrs. Elephant."

"And then Edward Elephant helping Mrs. Pig and Percy," said Jennie.

"Of all the plans that have ever been tried since the world began," said Uncle Peter, "no plan ever worked better. Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant had been doubtful about it.

"'Josephine,' said Mrs. Pig, when they talked with each other over the telephone, 'you know how it is with children. They will play when they are together.'

"'That is so, indeed, Emily,' said Mrs. Elephant. 'And when they are playing I fear they will be under our feet all the time. Housecleaning is no play.'

"'No more it is, Josephine,' said Mrs. Pig 'And it would be even more serious if you had children at play under your feet. But their little hearts are set on helping us together when we clean house. So there you are, Josephine.

"'There you are, indeed, Emily, said Mrs. Pig. 'So I suppose we will have to let them help us together and do the best we can.'"

"Some mothers wouldn't have," said Jennie.

"But not such mothers as Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant," said Uncle Peter. As Mrs. Elephant said to Mrs. Pig, 'After all, Emily, the happiness of our dear children is more important than the thoroughness of our housecleaning.'"

"Did they play?" asked Jimmie.

"Not a play in them," said Uncle Peter.

"You see, when their mothers were talking Percy Pig and Edward Elephant, each in his own house, was leaning anxiously over the banister upstairs. And so when they compared notes they said to each other that whatever else happened they must not play and get under foot.

"'We must do nothing but clean house, Percy,' said Edward.

"'Nothing whatever, Edward,' said Percy.

"'If we are tempted to play we must put it off, Percy,' said Edward.

"'Until after we have cleaned house, Edward,' said Percy.

"'Housecleaning is no play, Percy,' said Edward.

"'We must take it that way, Edward,' said Percy.

"They took it so seriously and were so helpful about it that they did twice as much together as they would have done separately. And so Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant got through their housecleaning this spring a day sooner than they ever had before in their lives."

A Flying Vacation

26

Through the Storm

FOREWARNED about the thunderstorms ahead, but knowing that our pilot and the dispatcher had agreed that the safety factor was well above the minimum, I began to look forward to the drenching our plane would get.

But the more I thought about *drenching*, the more I began to wonder. . . .

More than once, my car had been stalled by a downpour—the water would cause a short circuit somewhere around the spark plugs, and my motor would cough a few times and then stop. And, furthermore, my motor was under a hood. What about those two motors out there in the open? What would a *drenching* do for them?

Well, of course, suppose one motor were to falter. There would be one left; and I had been in a loaded twin-motored plane that climbed steeply with only one motor functioning. Yes, but suppose both were to falter. . . . H-m! Then I argued that the pilot would long before have climbed above the rain—up into the clear. Pooh! Nothing to it!

Just then my little one-man debate was interrupted by a sharp splatter at the windows. The *drenching* had come! I listened for a motor to skip. . . .

The rain continued to beat down on the plane. I watched the water rush back over the wing, and shatter off as spray. And I listened . . .

I looked down at the wet plowed fields, soft and muddy—not the best place to land! And I listened. . . .

Now I could see nothing, and the plane jogged a bit—we were swishing through a cloud. All was slate gray. We were climbing.

Ah, the rain had stopped. That is, for us it had. We had nosed up through the thunder clouds. But what a sight! We leveled off into a thin stratum of clear air immediately above the growling clouds, but directly under another layer of clouds. I could see perhaps 50 feet below, and 50 feet above—but for miles on either side. It was as if we were in a thin slice of pale nothing between two vast slabs of gray-moldy bread.

"Nice rain," said the pilot, as he came back through the plane.

"Yes," I replied; "and I was so glad that we were able to have our spark plugs, distributor, and carburetor washed off so thoroughly. Nothing like water for a spark plug."

He let out a chuckle. "Say, you couldn't short circuit one of these engines if you tried. Every part is completely shielded. Rain, snow, or sleet—these ships get through without a stutter!"—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A VALUABLE hint for cryptogram solvers is contained in today's message:

HARY RAXELDR NQDLL MB ZA

RKADY CADUR; BMDRY RYLI

MR ULYLHDSZMZQ DLXNYMEL

BDLJOLZPG AB XLYYLDR.

2. Word Square

Five-letter words are to be filled in which read the same across and down. Definitions: 1, What cooking dishes are often made of. 2, What one does when he makes a mistake in writing. 3, To try with the mouth. 4, A common garden flower. 5, What one does when he looks askance.

3 How Many Posts?

A farmer started putting posts around his garden at intervals of two feet, and found that he needed 110 more posts. If he had placed the posts three feet apart, he would have had 25 too many. How many posts did he have?

4. Letter Juggling

Use the letters I, L, O and S, to form four different words, each word containing all four letters.

5. Rebus

The arrangement of letters usually has a great deal to do with the answer in these letter rebuses. The following group of letters, through their peculiar arrangement, represent a 10-letter word. And the verse below, taken from the Enigma, official organ of the National Puzzlers' League, gives a clue to the word. What is it?

H E
S
R E

The answer's very simple; don't seek it in infinity,
It's really close at hand, you see, and right in this vicinity.

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighborliness

Chicago

A WOMAN came home late one afternoon, driving an open touring car she used in her business. As she turned the car into the driveway, which covered the entire ground space on that side of the house, she found that access to the garage was completely blocked by a great pile of cord wood which a truck driver had thoughtlessly dumped there during her absence. She had less than an hour in which to prepare supper for herself and her little girl and get ready to go out to an important meeting.

Neither the child nor the elderly woman who was to care for her would be able to move the large quantity of heavy wood; and being a newcomer in the neighborhood, the business woman could think of no one to whom she could turn for help in so short a time. So there seemed nothing to do but hurry out to the meeting, leaving the open car in the driveway with snow falling and a brisk wind blowing.

Upon returning home late in the evening she went first of all to the driveway to see how much snow covered the wood or filled the car. Imagine her surprise when she found the driveway clear—neither wood nor car in sight! Imagine also the glow of joy and gratitude when, upon investigation, she found that a kindly neighbor had discovered her predicament and had carried every stick of wood into the basement, and had then driven the car into the garage!

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Soap Carving

SOAP carving is in vogue. It is fun to try the skill of party guests at this pastime. Give each guest a bar of a cheap soap which will not chip too easily. Each person will also have to have a small, sharp knife.

Now ask the players to carve a small figure, an animal, a bird, or something appropriate for the day being celebrated.

It causes much merriment when each guest must do a bust of some other guest at the party. The best sculptor deserves a small prize.—Mrs. G. M. R., Denver, Colo.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Phebe

IN ROMANS 16:1 Paul refers to "Phebe" (or more correctly, "Phoebe"—Revised Version) who lived at Cenchrea (the port of Corinth) but was evidently about to pay a visit to Rome; indeed many have supposed that it was she who bore this famous letter to its destination. In any event, the apostle commends her most cordially to the Roman church, requesting that they be of service to her in any way they can in view of the fact that she had been "a succourer of many" in her own vicinity, including Paul himself.

The particular Greek word translated "succourer" means more literally "patroness" or "protectress" (Abbott-Smith: Greek Lexicon, p. 387), and seems to have been a more or less technical term suggesting that Phebe was a lady of considerable means and influence in her native town, and that she had gone out of her way to befriend her fellow-Christians.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Doodleduck Odd-Job Service in Action*

By LE PELLEY

FOR GOODNESS SAKE!
THE WORLD IS CERTAINLY FULL OF SURPRISES!
I'D LAUGH TILL I CRIED IF HE WASN'T MAKING MONEY FOR THE COMPANY!
DON'T MAKE FUN OF HIM NOW!! I THINK HE LOOKS CUTE
YOO HOO — WHAT A LOVELY CHEE-ILD, MR. PRINTWHISTLE!
ROCK-A-BY—BAYBEE—ONA TREE TOP!!
MUMBLE MUMBLE
GOOD

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Business Is Booming*

By CARMACK

Would you believe it - Business is getting so good, Dandelion Diggers, Inc. has had to hire a lot of help!
When they spread out on a lawn and start digging they look like a flock of birds—
And it isn't long before they have finished it and collected their money—
And are ready to move on to the next job - Boy! This must be what they call "Big Business"!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Coal and the Constitution

THE Supreme Court has just added about 20,000 words to the history it has been writing—with the help of President and Congress—in the last three years. In declaring that coal mining is not interstate commerce and that therefore Congress cannot regulate it, the court has followed the familiar line in defining state and federal powers. In the NRA decision all the justices agreed that the hours and wages of labor could not be controlled by the Government in an industry where the commodities in question (chickens) had "come to rest" and ceased to be in interstate commerce. In the decision on the Guffey ("Little NRA") Act the majority finds that the commodity (coal) was "at rest" and had not yet entered interstate commerce.

The chickens had crossed state lines, the coal probably would. To a layman it may seem difficult to say that interstate commerce stopped there or had not begun here. It is a hard question and it has been getting harder—rail and truck transport increasingly forgets state lines. But the courts must draw the line somewhere. If every article produced in the mines or farms or factories of the United States which moves across a border in its journey to the consumer were considered subject to federal regulation at every step states' rights might almost cease to exist.

Probably the judges have drawn the line in the most feasible place. Certainly if federal power is to be extended over all industry it should be done not by indirection or usurpation, but by the conscious and clear intention of the people. That will require a constitutional amendment. The Guffey case emphasizes and epitomizes the fundamental economic and political issue in the United States today—how far shall government go in the regulation of business?

The issue has appeared in a whole flock of New Deal laws which the Supreme Court has thrown out. So far as the courts can go, it has been decided. The fact that on all except NRA the judges have disagreed as to the constitutionality of these measures does not alter the fact that legally these extensions of federal power have been barred. Yet the issue will not be decided in any clear-cut way by the election this year. President Roosevelt has not frankly asked for a constitutional amendment to permit the program which he has attempted to carry out and which apparently he still considers necessary.

Yet the real meaning of the issue with which the American people will have sooner or later to deal is missed if we consider it simply one between the President and the court, centralization and the Constitution. It would be as accurate to say that in the present case it is an issue between coal and the Constitution. For settlement of the constitutional question does not remove the issue. The problem of coal remains. Neither economic collectivism in the guise of trusts nor political collectivism in the shape of the Guffey Act's control of prices and wages, has solved the problem of coal.

If anyone thinks that coal is no problem he need only read the accounts of nineteen investigations made by Congress between 1913 and 1935 or better still visit some of the coal fields. President after President has urged regulation. President Hoover especially emphasized the need to improve conditions in this industry afflicted by cutthroat competition of marginal mines and the loss of markets to oil and other fuels. In 1930 he said:

> All these conditions have culminated in a demoralization of the industry and a depth of human misery in some sections which is wholly out of place in our American system. . . . If our regulatory laws be at fault they should be revised.

Mr. Hoover several times recommended action to Congress. When the Guffey form of regulation was adopted it was supported not only by miners but by a large share of the owners. Today those who know most about the coal problem are convinced that only drastic government regulation can correct conditions which all agree are intolerable.

What form of regulation is possible? In the present case seven states pleaded as "friends of the court" in support of the Guffey Act, claiming that states' rights had not empowered them to provide effective regulation. Perhaps now they will try some kind of interstate compact. If that fails—and the competition between states has so far caused it to fail—there will be renewed attempts to obtain federal regulation. Then we shall again have the question of coal and the Constitution, or rather another vital economic question demanding political solution within the Constitution.

Keystone of Conciliation

THE "next war," it has been grandiosely said, will be the war to exterminate Fascism. Léon Blum apparently does not think so. It must not be supposed for an instant, he told the American Club of Paris, that the new Government would push France into a warlike position to destroy this or that regime.

Apparently M. Blum has taken his stand between the conflicting emotions of love for peace and hatred for Fascism. His tolerance is not only admirable, but indispensable. The contrary doctrine of intolerance has worked as one of the most pernicious of all corrosives in the collective peace effort. Put into words, it runs: "There can be no collective peace system as long as there are Fascist dictatorships."

Now comes Léon Blum to the Government of France with an answer to this assumption. France has a deeply embedded mistrust of Fascism. On two separate occasions before Germany marched into the Rhineland, Chancellor Hitler very clearly indicated that he was ready to sit around the conference table with France. On both occasions he was rebuffed from Paris. Even the harmless preliminary of discussion with the German leader was avoided.

France is still far from taking its stand between anti-Fascism and support for peace. But these words of M. Blum to the American Club are somewhat reassuring:

> It is currently said the foreign policy of a country should not take any account of the internal policies and regimes of other countries. That is a current adage, I believe, that is nearly absolute. . . . We wish to live in peace with all the nations of the world, whatever may be their internal policy or their internal regime.

Such a precept at this time is useful to France and to the world. Why should it be assumed that democracies must impose the downfall of Fascist dictatorships as the condition precedent to organizing peace, consciously or unconsciously? M. Blum's doctrine of tolerance implies the welcome of all states into the international community who have not expressly denied the collective system.

A Way Out

"THERE is no end to the possibilities." The words are those of Dr. George W. Carver, famous Negro chemist of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and they are constantly in his mouth as he grows eloquent about the future of his beloved South.

Long before the term "chemurgic farming" was invented, this veteran friend of the farmer preached and practiced the application of natural scientific processes to agricultural products which the Chemical Foundation is now vigorously advocating and which are to some extent being practically demonstrated in the factory-farm projects of Henry Ford. Quietly for the past forty years or so Dr. Carver has been experimenting with the things farmers throw away or don't fully use. Cotton stalks, sugar cane pulp, and all sorts of woody weeds have gone into his laboratory and emerged as excellent rugs, insulating board and dyes. From the humble peanut he has extracted nearly three hundred valuable products, including rubber, ink, paper. And these are but parts of his works. Alcohol, for instance, from the sweet potato and the artichoke. Dr. William J. Hale of the Chemical Foundation of New York has declared that the South could be made the fuel center of the United States.

Dr. Carver envisages factories and farms co-operating in many small communities. The plight of cotton growers, owners, tenants and sharecroppers in the South is often dire. They are perhaps more than weary of theories fulminated from those whose first-hand knowledge of their particular problems is frequently academic.

So many of them, white and black, turn to Dr. Carver, and other leaders with him, who have seen a vision unfolding the opportunities with which the South shall carve the way out to more widespread economic plenty.

Merchandising Fear

BY ADVICE of its British agency, a Hollywood studio which has been active in the making of horror films is reported as excluding all shockers from its next year's production plans. It is explained that a growing severity of censorship in Great Britain threatens to make unmarketable there films filled with situations based upon fear. That an American producing company should take advice from its British distributors indicates that the returns from English-speaking countries outside the United States represent a considerable margin of profit. Canadian and Australian authorities of late have proved increasingly stern when these shockers have been submitted for approval.

There are people who urge that censorship of gooseflesh films indicates a needless concern for the sensibilities of the spectators—that they should enjoy these tales of vampires, ghosts, ghouls, werewolves and weird doings in laboratories as entertaining mysteries, nothing more than photographed trickeries. Unhappily it appears that for many adults and most children scenes of terror on the screen have undesirable consequences.

Parents who have observed the bad effects on their children of films filled with representations of terror, torture and slaughter need no specialist's analysis to convince them that sharp limitations should be placed upon the merchandising of fear. They will be glad to hear of the restraint on the makers of horror films, even if it has to be exerted by such remote control as a British market warning to Hollywood. A hint often suffices to achieve a reform when the penalty for nonobservance is loss of profits.

Outline of a Cause

Book News of the Day

AN INTERESTING contrast to the always striking and sometimes stirring advertisements sponsored by World Peaceways is the matter-of-fact style its executive director, Estelle M. Sternberger, employs in THE SUPREME CAUSE (New York: Dodd, Mead. $1.25). This volume evidently is expected to serve as a sort of drill manual for already enthusiastic recruits to the army of peace; it is not written in such a way as to enlist the emotions of those who are now only onlookers at growing organized peace efforts.

* * *

But as a mental manual of the field problems to be solved, and as a chart of some of the roads to peace which are being explored, it has its place in peace literature. One of the virtues is conciseness. In about 200 not-too-copious pages it examines a multiplicity of the facets of the war-or-peace problem. Thorough documentation and an extensive bibliography enable the reader, if he wishes, to continue his studies at source.

The alert student will gather these guiding facts from Miss Sternberger's self-effacing study: It is easier to agree that we want peace than to agree on how we should attempt to secure it. There are many brands of peace activity and peace theorizing and several of them are in some respects irreconcilable. It is not enough to say in peacetime that we will not fight in wartime. It is quite as important to understand the economic and political impulsions which push nations into war, and to take the part which citizens of democracies can take toward guiding national polities peaceward.

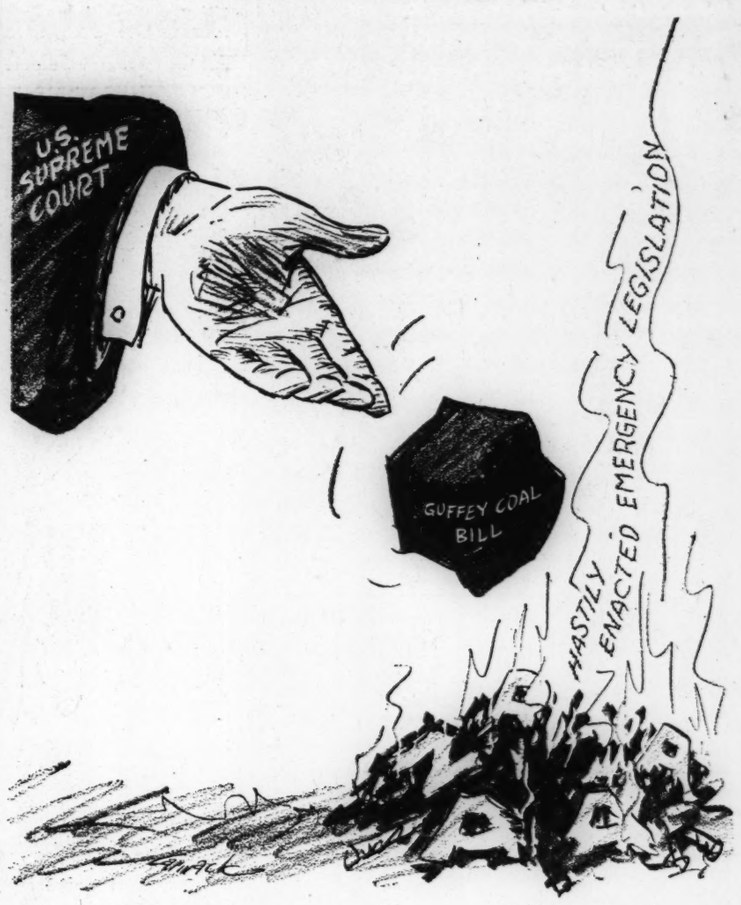
* * *

Miss Sternberger has done more than enumerate the problems, however. She has taken steps to lead her readers toward an understanding of them. One who has read this volume will at least know a little more about each department of peace making and war making than he knew before; that is, unless he already is a specialist in this branch of study. As the author puts it in a foreword: "This book analyzes those issues pro and con, for the benefit of those who do not have the opportunity to make exhaustive studies."

The author's approval of the United States's granting of independence to the Philippine Islands seems a little naïve, in view of the economic selfishness behind that pseudo-altruistic gesture which would restrict Philippine sales to the United States by means of a tariff. But on most points she brings her reader to an acceptable beginning in the study of questions which concern him as vitally as any statesman.

C. W. M.

More Fuel for the Flames



"The Experience We Call a Poem"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot resist challenging the assumption made by Mr. John Ritchey in a letter to the Monitor that the late A. E. Housman was to be commended especially for not using words in his poems of more than three syllables, so that his meaning "was always instantly apparent." On this basis of judgment, the Mother Goose rhymes rate higher than Housman's poems, for they seldom use words of more than two syllables and are understood instantly by bright four-year-olds.

On this same basis, we must frown on the polysyllabic splendors of Shakespeare and Milton, on the "multitudinous seas incarnadine" and the "vacant interlunar cave," on Wordsworth's description of the trunks of yew trees as

> Intertwisted fibres serpentine
> Up-coiling and inveterately convolved,

and on the verbal richness and density and subtlety of such poets as Donne and Yeats. Housman, to be sure, wrote lyrics of uncommon delicacy and economy, but his achievement rested on his exclusion from his poetry of all but two or three simple and essentially adolescent themes.

And must the meaning of a poem be "instantly apparent"? Is the "meaning" of a Bach fugue or a Beethoven symphony apparent at the first hearing? A simple tune clearly whistled may yield its full value at once, but great music, like great poetry, calls for the repeated explorations of the intelligence as well as an expanding emotional appreciation before it can be "understood," before the individual can give to it the complex total response demanded by all art that has in it something of the fullness of life. Too many readers of poetry, unfortunately, like to coast along a rhythmic surface of familiar verbal beauties, with half their mental faculties asleep.

Mr. Ritchey fortifies his contention by quoting Bishop Butler to the effect that "Words mean exactly what they say and nothing else"—a singularly happy example of the fundamental ambiguity of words. When Housman writes that the cherry tree in spring is "hung with snow along the bough," he obviously means something quite different from what he says, and there are numerous other interpretations of the word *means*. Would the good bishop maintain that the almost unbearable pity evoked by Lear's final lines:

> Pray you, undo this button: thank you, sir—

is due to what the words *say*?

The poet above all people knows that words, whether one-syllabled or six-syllabled, whether running along limpidly or stalking majestically or prying curiously or gasping in agony, are not simple counters but complexes of sound, emotion, remembered associations, and sensuous suggestions—with, also, some varying degree of logical content. In poetry a straight line is seldom the shortest distance between two points; indirection is the soul of poetry, and the reader has no cause for complaint if the poet demands of him a real exertion of all his faculties in order to enter into the full imaginative experience we call a *poem*.

ROBERT PEEL

Cambridge, Mass.

Kansas Economy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Was much surprised in reading your valued paper to find a statement that is far from the truth. The statement I refer to is: "Some of the most praised economy records, such as Governor Landon's in Kansas, are partly due to closed schools."

If you investigate, you will find that the assertions that Governor Landon's economy program has closed schools in Kansas is all New Deal propaganda and nothing else.

The only way in which Governor Landon's program could close any schools would be indirectly. He had passed a cash basis law that requires all taxing units to operate on a cash-on-hand basis. This might cause some schools to close if they did not collect their taxes, but I doubt if there have been any such cases. Of course, there have been a number of consolidations brought on by the cash basis law and the depression, and in other districts they have done away with a teacher and transported the students to the next district as an economy measure.

I live in the wheat belt of southwest Kansas, where we have not raised a crop of wheat since 1931, and it appears as if there will be no wheat this year. However, our tax collections have been better than any of the taxing units anticipated in their budgets—thanks to the AAA checks.

Kinsley, Kan. HARLOW E. TIBBETTS

Toyohiko Kagawa, Evangelist

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The report in the Monitor of the visit to Boston of the Japanese Christian, Kagawa, contains one or two statements that give a wrong impression of the man's early life.

Kagawa's boyhood was not passed in the slums. He made his home voluntarily in one of Tokyo's worst slums and lived there for almost fifteen years after his conversion to Christianity. His poverty came from his sacrifice of family and wealth, for the sake of his new-found belief. He was the son of a well-to-do Japanese gentleman and a geisha girl, a not uncommon situation in Japan. He was legally adopted by his father, taken into his home, and made his heir. Kawaga's childhood was spent in a home of wealth, but wholly devoid of love.

Kagawa is an able scholar, versed in language, history and literature, as well as economics, and his ideas upon the social system and the means of correcting its inequalities are the result of deep study and a broad mental grasp. At heart an evangelist, he has organized a nationwide campaign to raise the number of Christian adherents in Japan to at least 1,000,000. This Kingdom of God movement, as he calls it, is based upon his conviction that if Christianity is to hold its own, and be safe against any hostile movement that might lead to persecution, it must have a large body of followers.

Gardiner, Maine. HOWARD A. LINCOLN

North . . South . . East . . West

Who Shall Be Greatest?

By Frank L. Perrin

ENCOURAGING indications of early peace in the camp of the Republican Party before the gathering of the clans in Cleveland next month promise fulfillment of the hope that inordinate personal ambition will not imperil a sane and considered campaign. Every American voter, unless he is influenced by prejudice or is the beneficiary of some intrenched political dispenser of some form of subsidy, is anxious to see the forthcoming race get off to a fairly even start. The odds, until recent months, have seemed greatly to favor those in power, who are dispensing patronage and money quite generously, and who are in fair agreement among themselves regarding policies, methods and party leadership.

Unless and until a reasonable measure of accord is reached in the camp of the opposition party there can be no slightest possibility of victory in November. There must be, it is realized, complete agreement, first of all, upon platform pronouncements and platform pledges. I am quite thoroughly convinced that when such agreement is reached the choice of candidates will be almost automatically made. No one, up to the moment, has offered convincing proof that Senator Borah desires anything more than he desires party harmony, if this agreement embraces the major thesis which he has laid down. This includes, particularly, a demand for the curbing of commercial monopolies and a repudiation of the old order in Republican Party control.

* * *

Aside and entirely apart from any desire to reach a compromise which might reasonably be expected to make victory in the elections more probable, it may be found wise, and certainly expedient, to write into the platforms to be adopted at Cleveland the substance of these demands. Governor Landon could stand comfortably upon a platform which included such planks. Colonel Knox might be a little less at ease. Senator Vandenberg perhaps clings somewhat sentimentally to traditions more or less outworn. Mr. Hoover, assuming his receptivity, perhaps would feel bound to defend, at least in part, what Senator Borah is quite ready to denounce.

But in the desire to estimate, a month in advance, the strength of the candidates most often mentioned, it is impossible to divest one's thought of the realization that heretofore even the most sacred platform pledges are forgotten once the party making them finds itself in power. Neither of the major parties can offer excuse or extenuation when called upon to face this charge. Senator Borah, during all the years of his brilliant service in the upper house of Congress, has asserted his right to oppose his own party leaders. They, not he, have been the responsible interpreters of party dogma and party pledges.

Ever since I visited with Senator Borah in Washington early in March, I have been convinced, as I believed before then, that his great and consuming ambition, apart from making impossible the nomination of Mr. Hoover, is to compel his party to array itself against entrenched monopolistic control, not of industry alone, but also of the machinery of the party.

* * *

There is no doubt, as the cards are placed at present, of the nomination of President Roosevelt as his own successor. No conspicuous pretender has appeared to challenge his title as leader and party dictator. But in the ranks of the opposition party the mantle awaits one whose right to wear it remains still to be determined. Who shall be greatest among those who aspire to the role of leader? A year ago the honor was not coveted. Even now he who goes forth must possess something more than ambitious pride if he hopes to win the battle.

He who would deserve victory at this time in the contest against those now in power must be actuated by a purpose greater than the determination to seek justification, or a desire to lead while recognizing the fitness of another to lead more wisely and more successfully.

Before the convention in Cleveland settles down to the business which it is to transact it will be necessary to reach, in party councils, a clear and sincere appreciation of the objects of the meeting. There is no Plumed Knight to be crowned or placated; no Headless Horseman to be mollified or pacified; no irreconcilable dissenter who cannot be persuaded by reason; no ambitious contender, it is hoped, who cannot yield gracefully to defeat. That quality, after all, is the genuine mark of greatness.

The Wide Horizon

Marathons to Peace

By Janet Mabie

IS MISS DOROTHY THOMPSON absolutely right when she says, "It is wonderful to find something upon which everyone agrees—all nations, all races, all faiths, all political convictions. . . . Dictators and democrats, statesmen, kings and commoners, men and women. . . . What they all agree on is Peace."

I know of a Gold Star mother, coming home in 1930 on a boat with 230 other Gold Star mothers, out of the year's 4500, who had gone to France to visit the graves of their fallen sons. And she stood at the dock rail, looking off over the measureless sea, and she said, "Horrible, isn't it? But what can mothers do? I wouldn't have wanted my boy to hang back and refuse to go! But—if the world had been rid of war, first? Really rid of it?"

And another woman, standing at the rail watching the horizon, said: "Our sons are given us to *give* to our country, if the need comes. It is hard, but what else can we do?"

Well, we could vote peace. And if we do, we seize the only weapon in this world that will really awe a candidate for political office. Talk? Letters? Telegrams? Yes, enough may make a dent. But a vote? That's different.

There are people saying they want peace who are simply uttering wish projections, and a wish projection is a long way from a deliberate insistence upon a condition. We *could* make peace such a burning call to every American voter in this campaign year that the candidates for the Presidency and the Senate and the House would no more dare take an equivocal position about peace than they would about legalizing cannibalism.

* * *

The common complaint of people who are lazy or inept about asserting themselves in this crucial matter is that they "just don't know how to make their own little insignificant voices heard."

Well, a new way has been found.

Under the sponsorship of the National Peace Conference and the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War—with their thirty-three participating groups—marathon round tables have been established. The plan for round-table discussions proceeded on the theory that organized public opinion should be able to protect the world against war.

The object of the marathon round tables was to develop and clarify public opinion, and to make that public opinion function. But it must be *public opinion*—and not just knowledge possessed by a highly intelligent minority; and it must be *organized*.

The term *marathons* was employed because the word itself carries a challenge to continue the effort to inform and to educate, until the ultimate goal of an enlightened and effective public opinion is reached.

In general each round table was to number between ten and fifteen members, either men or women, or both. Each marathon round table would presumably hold at least six meetings, though it was a foregone conclusion that successive meetings would turn up new and particular interests, to prolong study and investigation. From the headquarters of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, in New York City, kits of four basic pamphlets, ten questionnaires, ten bibliographies and such other pamphlets as were thought to be helpful were secured. Then the round table-ers simply pitched in to find out what was going on in the world, and clarify it in terms of their own citizenship.

* * *

Every potential member of a marathon round table for the "Draft Your Own Political Platform for Peace" campaign is prepared for participation by one simple question:

"What would you do if *you* were a delegate to a political convention?"

Exactly. You'd help prepare the party platform.

All right, then pretend you are, and write your own platform for peace.

The movement is leading in the direction of one simple conclusion. You can't follow policies that lead to war, and then expect peace. When average citizens really attempt to create a peace plan in this world, there will be a definite advance. There are many points of view to be reconciled, it is true. There are many factors which make keeping out of war a stupendous job. A study of previous party platforms is not encouraging. Further there is added confusion this year in thinking on many issues. There are definite signs that one result of this confused thinking may be that vital international problems will be ignored by those who will draw up the 1936 party platforms.

Many present holders of public office and candidates for the coming elections have already been notified by their constituents of the existence of the peace platforms being drafted at the round tables. When the time comes, planks will be written into the party platforms which agree with what the delegates to the conventions understand the voters want.

What platform do you want?

Why not write your own?

Then why not urge your platform upon *your* delegates to the national convention—and no dodging allowed!